FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PPR PARTICIPATING IN 36 CEMA AGREEMENTS

AU060835 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 24 Jun 84 p 5

[Konrad Krzyzanowski article: "We in CEMA"]

[Excerpts] This year is the 35th anniversary of CEMA. On 25 January 1949, a communique was published simultaneously in six East European capitals about the results of a meeting of representatives from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the PPR, Romania, Hungary, and the USSR. The meeting had taken place in Moscow in January of that year.

Thirty-five years later, also in Moscow, there has been a 3-day summit meeting of the CEMA countries, including Poland, whose delegation was headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Being one of the initiators of CEMA, Poland firmly supports the idea of joint investments throughout CEMA and participates in the implementation thereof.

Poland's involvement in joint CEMA investments is illustrated by the fact that in one 5-year period alone, 1976-80, our sum involvement was worth about R1 billion. Thanks to this, our economy guaranteed for itself regular supplies of the most important materials, worth a total of R5 billion.

A particularly important topic for us today is food production. The main cooperation goals of CEMA cover such areas as increasing the production of feed for breeding purposes, fat-yielding plants, sugar, fruit, vegetables, potatoes, cotton, fish, and so on. Poland is taking part in the implementation of 36 such agreements.

Our cooperation with other CEMA countries concerning food and agriculture is mirrored in the development of trade. It is worth stressing that last year alone we bought over Z28 million worth of food from the CEMA countries. This consisted of wheat, tea, fish conserves, citrus fruit, and other products.

Let us make a certain comparison. According to Article 1 of the CEMA Statute, the aim of CEMA is to "promote, through the union and coordination of the efforts of the member-countries, a further enhancement and improvement of cooperation and a development of socialist economic integration, a planned development of national economies, and quicker economic and technical progress in these countries." In accordance with these principles, the member-countries possess equal representation in all CEMA bodies, as well as equal rights and duties both toward the Council and in mutual relations.

Not everything in CEMA proceeds unanimously, as certain circles of ill-wishers say, however, all the member countries are absolutely unanimous on one issue: when it comes to rendering fraternal aid, whether financial, material, or technological. With its current troubles, Poland is probably the best example of this. Were it not for the clear aid of the CEMA countries, in solving our crisis, we would be very much further behind than we are.

Ten countries belong to CEMA at present: Bulgaria, the CSSR, the PPR, Romania, Hungary, the GDR, the USSR -- plus Mongolia since 1962, Cuba sine 1972, and the SRV since 1979. No one can deny that the fruitful cooperation of the above states has enabled many important economic problems to be solved over the past 35 years, has speeded up the process of socialist integration, and has permitted the creation of a suitable scientific-technical and production base in industry and agriculture.

Particularly notable, however, is the fact that CEMA is an open organization in accordance with the CEMA Statute. Other countries supporting CEMA principles may join. The purpose here is a voluntary alliance of countries based on complete confidence and unity of interests.

The fact that CEMA maintains close contacts with almost 100 countries of the world is not without significance. CEMA has special cooperation agreements with Yugoslavia, Iraq, Finland, and Mexico. In turn, Laos, Afghanistan, Yemen, Angola, Ethiopia, and Mozambique take part in CEMA sessions.

Right now, over 90 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are receiving economic and scientific-technological help from CEMA countries. How this looks in practice can be illustrated by a few figures: Economic and financial aid from CEMA involves the construction of a total of 4,600 industrial plants and other premises. Of these, 3,100 has already been handed over. About 90 percent of the resources foreseen in economic and technical cooperation agreements between the USSR and the developing countries are being allocated for the development of materials production in partner countries. Three-quarters of these resources are for industry and power generation, and over one-half is for the development of heavy industry.

When quoting the above fragmentary information, we wish to stress the fact that CEMA, whose cofounder is also Poland, is fulfilling an exceedingly important role in the world today, including for countries that are in an initial phase of economic development.

SESSION HELD ON PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

AU071334 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1319 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/7/1984 -- The 46th session of the CMEA standing commission for collaboration in the peaceful use of atomic energy was held in Bucharest, and attended by delegations of the CMEA member-countries and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The commission examined questions deriving from the decisions endorsed by the CMEA economic summit, by the 38th special session of CMEA and its Executive Committee, and set measures for the expansion and deepening of collaboration in view of solving them.

Analysis was made of the stage in collaboration under the international convention on specialization of isotope production as well as under the agreements on collaboration in controlled heat fusion, the results of collaboration in using radioactive isotope techniques, radiation apparatus and techniques, the utilization of superconductive materials and the elaboration of superconductive magnetic systems. Measures were set for the drafting of the technical-scientific collaboration plan over 1986-1990.

WARSAW SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ADOPTS PROTOCOL

LD061809 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The adoption of a joint protocol has completed the 3-day Warsaw scientific and coordination conference of the CEMA countries dedicated to the summary of the current implementation of a comprehensive research program called "The Protection of Mother and Child Health" and to the defining of future activities in this domain. The next coordinating conference will also be held in Warsaw in 1986. Before that date scientific conferences dedicated to deliberations on the results of individual research issues will be held in Moscow, Berlin, and Prague.

CHNOUPEK ON MILITARY BALANCE, PACT PROPOSALS

LD091637 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Stockholm July 9 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia denounces the siting of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe as a step arousing a new round of the arms race and increasing the threat of war, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has said in an interview to DAGENS NYHETER.

"We have said many times that we cannot remain indifferent to such decision, but the United States has been ignoring all initiatives concerning the limitation of nuclear weapons, and started siting its missiles. Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and other Warsaw Treaty states were thus forced to adopt adequate retaliatory measures to safeguard peace and security," Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

The Warsaw Treaty states constantly put forth constructive proposals for the solution of urgent international issues and the consolidation of peace, he said and stressed in particular the proposal to conclude a treaty on non-use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between member states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and other proposals in support of a dialogue based on the principle of equality and equal security. Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to emphasize that the socialist countries have never sought unilateral advantages, but they will continue to maintain their military potential on a level not giving the forces of imperialism an opportunity to gain military superiority and upset the present military-strategic balance.

Czechoslovakia is ready to continue working actively for peace, continuation of the policy of easing tension, and for progress at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, the Czechoslovak foreign minister concluded his interview to DAGENS NYHETER.

STOCKHOLM PROVES NATO'S WORDS, DEEDS AT ODDS

LD092157 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The conclusion of the second stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is assessed in the following commentary written by Antonin Kostka:

The second stage practically concluded the first 1/2 year of the conference. If we consider the fact that its results are to be submitted to the next conference of the countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act, to be held in Vienna at the end of 1986, that is, more than 2 years hence, then one decidedly cannot talk about the danger of the pressure of time. Nonetheless, 6 months is after all a fairly long time for the public to be justified in expecting rather more than a mere exchange of views and standpoints. This is all the more so because after Washington has frustrated all other disarmament talks and has persistently blocked any progress at the Vienna talks on reduction of troops and arms in central Europe, Stockholm has become the only place where direct contacts between East and West have been taking place and where results can be achieved in the interests of lessening international tension. The fact is that although the conclusions of the Stockholm conference will not be discussed until 2 years hence in Vienna, it is nowhere stated that useful, mutually acceptable measures that might be agreed in Stockholm would have to wait until that time to be implemented.

In the light of this, the Stockholm talks' practical failure to achieve results to date provides little encouragement to those who are concerned with how the military preparations of the United States and its allies are dangerously aggravating the situation in the world.

Curiously it is from the West that one can now hear the loudest expressions of disillusion and regrets at the (?negligible) result of the second stage of the conference, in infantile certainty that ostentatious wonder and surprise at a broken cup is sufficient proof of their own innocence and a convincing alibi. Such (?tricks) are, however, far too obvious to deceive anyone. This does not concern merely the simple fact that Washington and its allies have rejected at Stockholm the socialist countries' proposals on the nonuse of force, on the prevention of a first nuclear strike, on ridding Europe of chemical weapons, and similar measures directly connected with confidence, security, and disarmament, but that in place of them they have been pushing for mere inspection measures, whose espionage nature reveals that the West is only concerned with securing its own superiority.

In the end, however, there is still a fair amount of time left for conclusive negotiations on the proposals submitted. But of far greater significance has been the practical activity with which the West has accompanied the Stockholm conference and which unequivocally raises questions about the West's interest in the constructive course of the talks. Thus, above all, the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles has continued, and the practice alerts involving them have not differed in any way from preparations for delivering a real strike. In the FRG, state policy has once again been linked with the revanchist movement. The new West German president has even pledged himself publicly to do his utmost to keep the German question open, which, alongside the thesis advanced by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on the unnatural nature of the postwar settlement in Europe, was an attack on the very substance of the Final Act. Moreover, there have been further tests of new types of weapons, the biggest military budgets in history, hysterical chauvinism around the Olympic games, and persistent attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries. These are decidedly not contributions to building confidence. It follows logically from them, however, that Washington and its allies have done everything possible at Stockholm to deepen the differences of view. to nurture an atmosphere of crisis and tension, to divert discussion to insubstantial issues, and instead of points of contact to underline and deepen mutual conflicts.

Thus, although one cannot therefore talk at the moment about tangible results, Stockholm has brought one valuable discovery. It has demonstrated to the international public the value of the assurances by Washington and its allies about good will and willingness to engage in dialogue, and how their words and deeds are diametrically opposed.

BULGARIA: WEST BLOCKS AVERTING NUCLEAR WAR THREAT

AU061006 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva July 6 (BTA) -- Ambassador Konstantin Tellalov, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Geneva conference on disarmament, made a speech at yesterday's plenary session.

He pointed out the importance of the complex of concrete measures proposed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist contries for averting the threat of a nuclear war. The speaker devoted special attention to the Soviet proposal for the relations between the nuclear states to be based on definite norms. But the Western delegations, Mr Konstantin Tellalov said, have taken a negative stand on this issue, and this hinders the solution of the most important problem of our times.

The accelerted preparation for a nuclear war started by the United States and the plans of Washington to militarize outer space are additional obstacles in the progress of the Geneva conference, the Bulgarian representative pointed out.

MURRA ATTENDS MILITARY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU081527 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Tirana, July 8 (ATA) -- In the historical dates and events of this jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the truimph of our people's revolution, July 10, the day when 41 years ago the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha created the General Staff of the National Liberation Army in Labinot of Elbasan, occupies an important place. This date is marked in the history of the Albanian people as the day of the creation of our People's Army.

On occasion of this anniversary, numerous and diversified activities were organised in all the districts of the country too.

Yesterday afternoon, in one of the halls of the Central House of the People's Army in the capital, the Ministry of People's Defense and the Central Committee of the Labor Youth Union of Albania [LYUA] organized the meeting of the young exemplary cadres of the structures of defence. Attending were the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and minister of people's defense, Comrade Prokop Murra; the Chief of the General Staff of the People's Army Kico Mustaqi; the member of the Central Committee of the party, Ali Vukatana; the first secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA, Mehmet Elezi; and other comrades.

During the activity, interviews were granted with new cadres, where experience was exchanged among the vanguard cadres. Comrade Prokop Murra spoke in the meeting as well.

NEED TO INCREASE EXPORTS, REDUCE IMPORTS URGED

AU291734 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Work Must Shape Opinion To Utilize All Reserves in Increasing Exports"]

[Excerpts] In the conditions in which the volume of foreign trade is expected to rise considerably and imports must be balanced by exports, the problem of increasing our exports must be on the agenda of every communist, worker, cooperative member, cadre, and specialist. The party's basic organizations must lead this effort, set their instruments in motion, and inspire and stimulate the revolutionary initiative and action of the working masses in increasing exports and reducing imports.

The level of international prices and the ups and downs of markets in a crisis-ridden economy is certainly not under our control. But it is up to us to produce increasingly more goods up to international standards, to be more flexible in placing our exports, to increase reserves, to constantly improve quality, and to expand the production of new articles, relying primarily on the country's raw materials. In what direction should we look for reserves?

The party teaches us that the greatest reserve lies in increasing our products and in fulfilling our export plans steadily. If the export plan for ferronickel, linen, ready-to-wear clothes, fish preserves, and other articles has been overfulfilled during the current period, this happened because the party's basic organizations in the respective enterprises have been able to arouse the people and to persuade every individual worker about the importance of exports.

However, deficits have also been created during the same period in the export of oil byproducts, coal, new minerals, and certain agricultural products such as tomatoes and potatoes.

Another reserve in increasing our foreign currency incomes is to improve the quality as well as the packaging and labeling of commodities. Our chrome is liked in numerous markets throughout the world only because of its high quality. It must be stressed, however, that considerable deficits have been created in our chrome exports in recent months. The demand for copper wire, carpets produced by the Korce carpet enterprise, and a number of handicraft products is on the rise. The party organs and basic organizations must therefore make constant scientific efforts and inspire people through the personal example of communists and cadres. They must stimulate the innovative thinking of the working people to produce goods of a high quality at all times. Every possibility exists in every sector of the economy to raise the quality of commodities.

Another great reserve in increasing our foreign currency earnings lies in the steady fulfillment of export plans. Particularly in the export sector, any violation of schedules or graphs could result in losses involving millions of leks in foreign currency. Let us give only one concrete example. The state treasury this year has lost 5.8 million leks just as a result of nonadherence to schedule in exporting tomatoes.

Increased exports assume particular importance in the current year. The working people in the foreign trade sector need to work knowledgeably and with imagination; they must know the situation in markets well and sell as much as possible at the highest possible price. Meanwhile, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation with the production sector to open up new horizons, stimulate creative thinking, and make our foreign trade as flexible as is possible.

SEMERDZHIEV: IMPERIALIST LINE DOOMED TO FAILURE

AU091158 Sofia BTA in English 1124 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA) -- "An immediate retaliation will reach every aggressor. Let everybody know that, our friends as well as our enemies", stresses in his interview Col.-Gen. Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of the Bulgarian National Army General Staff. The interview is carried in today's issue of the POGLED weekly. The interview examines various aspects of the military and strategic relations between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO member countries.

The general explains why NATO renounced the policy of detente in the 80s and why it embarked on an unbridled militaristic policy. In the opinion of Gen. Semerdzhiev, this is chiefly accounted for by the reconsideration of international developments on the part of the most reactionary imperialist quarters who became aware that detente had not lived up to their expectations. And during all these years they were trying to close the ranks of world reaction by taking advantage of the active exchange among the countries with different social orders so that to undermine the socialist community countries.

In the same years of detente, however, socialism was firmly established on vast territories in Asia, Africa and Latin America, while the U.S. and the other imperialist countries fell into a grave crisis. The military plans of world reaction were also frustrated. "That is why they thought detente was no more profitable for them and that it should be substituted for another line — a policy of global confrontation with the socialist countries and with the rest of the liberation forces, which in their view would check the progress of world revolutionary transformations and the advance of developed socialism and would make possible for them to regain their previous positions", he emphasises.

The general goes on with his principal conclusion that the military, economic, political and ideological measures taken by the imperialist quarters within the framework of the new aggressive policy line cannot attain their ultimate goals and are doomed to failure. The reason for that is the existing balance of forces which deprives them of the chance to impose their will. He says that the deployment of the new U.S. medium range missiles in Western Europe raises exceedingly serious problems to the Warsaw Treaty countries, but this time, too, the imperialists were bitterly disappointed, as their plans collapsed. The Soviet Union in consort with the other Warsaw Treaty countries, carried out and does carry out the deployment of both the necessary reconnaissance facilities for early warning about the beginning of the enemy's aggression and of the necessary land- and sea-based nuclear strike missile systems which are no way inferior to the ones at the disposal of the imperialists in terms of their power, accuracy and speed of action.

The general underlines that the current military and political situation in the world is complicated, and yet he is optimistic about the possibility to prevent the war. What is more, his optimism is rooted in a realistic evaluation of the state and development of international relations, of the state of the capitalist countries and of the capacities of the socialist countries. He points out that there is a huge gap between the imperialists' intentions and their real capability. Well known facts are the serious economic, political and ideological problems facing the imperialist states at home, the contradictions among the imperialist countries, their trouble with the working class, the growing resistance of the non-aligned countries against the aggressive plans of world reaction. And, last but not least, the socialist system should also be taken into consideration as a basic and decisive factor standing in the way of the imperialists' adventuristic plans.

In conclusion Gen Semerdzhiev emphasizes that the policy pursued at present by Bulgaria is aimed at raising the standards of work in every social sphere and thus contributes to the augmenting of this country's military potential, to the improvement of its defensive capability.

JONATHAN INSTITUTE BEHIND HOSTILE CAMPAIGN

AU091416 Sofia BTA in English 1235 GMT 9 Jul 84

["Dr Christian Roulette: 'The Answer of a Progressive Son'" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 9 (BTA) -- As early as 1979 a conference international terrorism organised by the Israeli "Jonathan" Institute in Jerusalem practically on working out of the provocation with the "Bulgarian Connection" in the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II, according to the French lawyer Dr Christian Roulette.

Taking part in the so called "Jonathan Council" were representatives of the quarter which managed to boost Reagan into the presidency. Representatives of the "new right" in the business circles and the CIA sponsor the so called [as received] "research work" of a scientific team at Georgetown University in the U.S.: professors, writers, journalists and diplomats who would not become CIA agents but readily work to carry out certain tasks. It was they that took part in the Jerusalem council in 1979, in the view of Dr Roulette.

The lawyer of the court of appeals in Paris is author of a book entitled "The Connection" ("Agca-John Paul II-Antonov") which has gone to press. The Monday issue of the POGLED weekly carries an excerpt from the book.

In an interview given in Paris for the weekly, Dr Christian Roulette points out that his book is "before all the answer of a progressive person who is shocked at the arbitrary act committed against the fate of a Bulgarian national who has been locked up for a second running year in an Italian prison".

"Apart from that", Dr Roulette goes on to say, "this book is the reaction of a man of law concerned over the establishment of the truth for the sake of the massively brainwashed public opinion.

"France proved most susceptible to the American insinuations of Mrs Sterling, that is what necessitated the re-establishing of the truth", the Parisian lawyer notes.

The author says he wrote "The Connection" in order "to unmask the falsehood and to re-establish the true facts: about the true image of the assassin Ali Agca, about his travels in Europe, about the role of investigating Magistrate Martella, about the Bulgarian Antonov.

"I pose questions in the book and I provide the ensuing logical answers," Dr Roulette adds. "For instance, how come that, while in solitary confinement, all of a sudden the Turkish assailant turns into an accuser of Bulgaria? The analysis of this and hundreds of other facts, of the opinions of dozens of unbiased journalists has constituted the book's basic framework."

In the author's opinion, another aspect of the book is "the precise and methodical tracing of the falsehood, its penetration of the legal procedure, the accumulation of untruths."

Dr Roulette emphasises, "I believe I have managed to disclose the "connection of the deliberate, purposeful delusion" involving political figures, journalists, professors, and even judges. I am convinced that a strictly defined "strategy" comes from Georgetown University into a number of West European countries and permeates the machinery of their judicial authorities.

Today's issued of POGLED carries an excerpt from Chapter III of the book "The Connection" underthe title "The Jonathan Institute Council". Going back to events of five and more years ago, the author underlines that the "Bulgarian connection" did not emerge in August-September 1982 and it was not first set forth in the writings of Claire Sterling. "The ideological offensive was mapped out by the Jonathan Institute, and the 'Bulgarian connection' is the first full scale ideological battle of the neocrusaders, to use the apt Bulgarian expression", Dr Roulette stresses.

He points out that the Jonathan Council is the natural offspring of the entourage which prepared way back in 1966 Reagan's election as governor of California. "The Jonathan Council is of crucial significance in contemporary history. It incarnates the universality of the neoconservative thought imported from over the Atlantic."

Dr Christian Roulette makes a detailed analysis of the "Jonathan" strategy concerning international terrorism, pointing out that this is an ideology which does not require any honesty in the information work. The author gives an example: Under a directive of the Jonathan Council, the journalists have agreed to shut their eyes to the fact that the assailant of Pope Paul John II, is an intelligent and resolute neofascist criminal , because the "Bulgarian connection" hypothesis requires that the assassin be disguised and turned into an "obscure" individual with no clear-cut political affiliation that would be vulnerable to any manipulation.

Dr Roulette recalls that the 1979 conference of the Jonathan Institute in Jerusalem attended by Henry Kissinger, Henry Jackson, Robert Moss (editor-in-chief of the London ECONOMIST, Brian Crosier (founder and director of the London Institute of Conflicts Studies) and others, set forth the idea that the terrorist organisations get political and financial aid from Moscow.

The allegation was taken over by Claire Sterling -- "that strange lady-journalist, imbued with an ideology whose essence is to disguise the CIA involvement in black terrorism", writes Dr Christian Roulette in his book "The Connection". Today's issue of POGLED carries an excerpt from that book.

FILIPOV ENDS VISIT TO ZIMBABWE; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU091700 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Harare, July 9 (BTA) (special corr.) -- Determination for consolidating friendship and for promoting cooperation between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe was shown during the three-day visit of Bulgarian Prime Minister Grisha Filipov as head of a Bulgarian party and governmental delegation to Zimbabwe.

The interest shown by the Zimbabwean delegation in Bulgarian experience in farming resulted in the signing of an agreement for founding a joint agro-industrial enterprise.

The two countries agreed on carrying out joint prospecting in Zimbabwe.

The broadening of cooperation on a long-term basis in the spheres of industry, trade, agriculture, prospecting, information and communications and science and technology is also envisaged.

A protocol on the talks held and a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation in the 1984-1985 period was signed.

At the talks both delegations expressed common or similar opinions on the issues discussed. Bulgaria and Zimbabwe insist upon the problem of the illegal occupation of Namibia to be solved on the basis of Resolution No 435 of the U.N. Security Council. They expressed their solidarity for the struggle of the people of the South African Republic under the leadership of the African National Congress. The two countries insist upon the ceasing of the destabilizing policy of Pretoria in the region and upon the solving of the Chad problem in the framework of the Organization for African Unity, without foreign interference.

Bulgaria and Zimbabwe insist upon the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and after.

The talks stressed the important role of the contacts between the BCP and the ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party and the meetings between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Robert Mugabe in the development of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Zimbabwean Reportage

For Zimbabwean reportage on the official 3-day visit of Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, including his discussions with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the signing of agreements, and the joint communique, see the Zimbabwe subsection of the Southern Africa section of the 10 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT REACHED WITH CUBA

AU061832 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The 17th session of the Bulgarian-Cuban Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Sofia. A protocol on the work of the session was signed by the chairmen of the two sides of the commission -- Comrade Andrey Lukanov and Antonio Esquivel, deputy premier of Cuba's Council of Ministers. This protocol devotes major attention to the further development of the specialization and production sharing in machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, the chemical industry, and in the production of mass consumer goods.

Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Jesus Montane Oropesa, Politburo candidate member and member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting Bulgaria, also attended the signing ceremony.

Delegation Visits Ruse

AU091635 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The Cuban governmental delegation headed by Antonio Esquivel, deputy premier of the Cuban Council of Ministers, visited Ruse Okrug today.

The delegation attended the 17th session of the Bulgarian-Cuban Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Accompanied by Nacho Petrov, first secretary of the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee, the members of the Cuban delegation visited various enterprises and were briefed on the history and socioeconomic development of Ruse Okrug.

The delegation departed from our country in the afternoon. It was cordially seen off by Comrade Andrey Lukanov and by leading officials of Ruse Okrug and town.

MONTANE, CUBAN CP GROUP VISIT 2-6 JULY

AU062003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, led by Jesus Montane Oropesa, Politburo candidate member and member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, paid a visit to Bulgaria 2-6 July. The delegation was received by Comrades Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Petur Mladenov and Dimitur Stanishev. During the talks, satisfaction was expressed with the ascending development of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and countries. Views were exchanged on basic problems of the present world situation and of the international communist and workers movement. Special attention was devoted to the particularly tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean as a result of the U.S. aggressiveness.

The Cuban delegation left Bulgaria today.

TSANOV, TURKISH MINISTER REVIEW TRADE RELATIONS

AU061023 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 6 (BTA) -- A member of the Bulgarian Government assessed Bulgaro-Turkish trade and economic relations as dynamic and undergoing an upward development. This is the opinion of Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Turkish Committee on Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, expressed in an interview for SOFIA NEWS, the newspaper of the Sofia press agency.

The minister pointed out that geographic proximity contributes to the development of economic relations between the two countries but of exceptional significance for the activisation of this positive process is the dialogue pursued at summit level between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren. The Bulgarian minister pointed out that the expansion and deepening of bilateral relations will contribute to consolidating mutual trust and goodneighbourliness, will have a beneficial influence on the climate on the Balkans and will serve the cause of peace in the world.

As regards bilateral trade, Mr Vasil Tsanov expressed the opinion that all possibilities exist for it to be doubled in the near future. Now Bulgaria exports to Turkey hoisting and hauling machinery, products of the low and high voltage industries as well as products of the chemical, petrochemical and metallurgical industry. Citrus fruit and cotton predominate in Bulgaria's import from Turkey along with industrial products and consumer goods.

In his interview the Bulgarian minister also commented on the new forms of economic cooperation i.e. the transition from pure trade exchange to broader cooperated production.

Possibilities are discussed for the establishment of joint firms of the mining industry, the processing and sale of marble and in the food industry. Issues related to joint export to third countries are also being discussed. This can be done by the establishment of joint export firms in the two countries which have specialised in construction engineering.

Minister Tsanov said that the territorial proximity of the two countries is a natural facilitation for trade between the two countries, particularly where bulk cargo is concerned as well as for the active cooperation in rail, road, sea and air transport and in transit traffic. Talks are underway for the establishment of a ro-ro link between the Black Sea ports of the two countries. A number of mutual facilitations have been made for the traffic of transport vehicles and citizens along the roads of the two countries. Over one million motor vehicles and over three million Turkish citizens pass through Bulgaria every year.

Cooperation in the sphere of power generation is expressed mainly in Bulgaria's export for Turkey of nearly 1,000 million kwh yearly. A long-term programme is now being worked out which envisages an increased export of electric energy with the inclusion also of other spheres of power generation and mineral resources.

ZHIVKOV GREETS IRAQI CP LEADER MUHAMMAD ON AWARD

AU031404 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following message to Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Aziz Muhammad:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, Bulgaria's Communists and working people, and on my own behalf I send you most cordial greetings on your 60th birthday and on your being awarded the highest Bulgarian order, the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

Bulgarian Communists know you as a loyal son of the Iraqi people, consistent patriot and internationalist, and a noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement who has dedicated his entire life to the struggle for national indepencence, the defense of the Iraqi working people, freedom, democracy, and socialism.

We highly value your activity as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party for feceloping friendship and cooperation between our peoples and for strengthening the fraternal relations between the BCP and the Iraqi Communist Party and the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Muhammad, good health and new successes in your difficult and noble struggle for the happiness of the Iraqi people and the triumph of world peace and socialism.

IGLESIAS MEETS BCP DELEGATION AT PCE PRESS EVENT

AU031751 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 1 July on page 4 carries a 500-word report by Yoan Mateev, "special reporter of RABOTNICHESKO DELO," on "the holiday of the Spanish Communist Party press."

Mateev describes the various cultural and social events related to the holiday. Among them is an exhibition of newspapers of the socialist countries "at which also RABOTNICHESKO DELO showed color slides and photos of socialist Bulgaria's successes." "The Bulgarian stand at the exhibition has been visited by Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the party." He and those accompanying him were "cordially greeted by the delegation of the BCP Central Committee to the holiday led by Lalyu Dimitrov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Ideological Policy Department. Greetings were exchanged in which the striving to develop and strengthen the two parties' relations was expressed." The exhibition has also been visited by Dolores Ibarruri.

OKRUG BCP COMMITTEE PLENUMS CONVENE 29 JUNE

AU031350 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 30 June on page 6 carries a 700-word report on BCP okrug committee plenums in Khaskovo, Gabrovo, Stara Zagora, Smolyan, and Ruse, all of which took place on 29 June.

The Khaskovo Okrug BCP Committee Plenum was attended by "Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs; and Velko Palin, head of a BCP Central Committee department." Stoyanov spoke on "further perfecting socialist legality and public order."

The Gabrovo Okrug BCP Committee Plenum was attended by "Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee," who spoke on the "decisive role of political work in applying the economic approach."

The Stara Zagora BCP Committee Plenum dealt with "the tasks of the okrug party organization in improving production quality." No leaders were reported to attend.

The Smolyan Okrug BCP Committee Plenum dealt with "further increasing the role of the city party committees in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress." No leaders were reported to attend.

The Ruse Okrug BCP Committee Plenum dealt with "improving quality and implementing the decisions of the BCP National Conference. No leaders were said to attend.

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONIES, MEETINGS 1-7 JULY

AU072038 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 1 to 7 July, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a ground-breaking ceremony for a hospital in Sofia (1300 GMT 3 July). Todorov is also reported to have attended a session of the National Assembly Commission for Spiritual Values in Sofia (1730 GMT 4 July) and of the National Assembly Commission for People's Councils in Sofia (0900 GMT 5 July).

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended an operatic performance in Sofia (1930 GMT 3 July). Yordanov is also reported to have attended the 75th birthday of writer Krum Grigorov in Kyustendil (1930 GMT 4 July). He also attended a session of the International Children's Assembly in Sofia (1730 GMT 5 July) and a meeting of the Maritsa Iztok power station leadership (1730 GMT 6 July).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended an operatic performance in Sofia (1930 GMT 3 July). Mikhaylov is also reported to have attended a plenum of the okrug party committee in Pazardzhik (0900 GMT 5 July).

Georgi Atanasov, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a Sofia ceremony on unveiling a bust of a party veteran (1730 GMT 4 July).

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a scientific exhibition in Sofia (1730 GMT 4 July).

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of construction, territorial settlement organization, and architecture, opened a trade center in a Sofia district (1730 GMT 5 July).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a session in Sofia of the Committee for Labor and Social Welfare (1730 GMT 5 July).

COURT IMPOSES DEATH SENTENCE FOR BOMB KILLINGS

AU071312 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The Main Prosecutor's Office of the People's Republic of Bulgaria announces the following:

On 3 and 4 July (?the court) reviewed the criminal action against Plamen Antonov Penchev of Sevlievo. This case came as a result of his attempt to take the lives of official employees in Sevlievo and Gorna Oryakhovitsa on 6 April 1984. He did this with premeditation by preparing in advance explosives in post parcels and thus caused the death of Vasil Vasilev, 22 years old: Stefka Bizheva, 33 years old: and Petya Todorova, 32 years old: and two employees at the central post office in Gorna Oryakhovitsa. Nine other innocent citizens were also slightly injured. Plamen Penchev also destroyed and damaged public property worth 29,995 leva.

At the same time, he had stolen explosives and ammunition in large quantities in his home in Sevlievo without any permit.

The Supreme Court found the accused guilty and imposed a death sentence; he is to be shot to death.

The verdict is final and there is no appeal.

STROUGAL-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD091625 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Czechoslovak officials who accompanied him on his working visit to Moscow returned to the CSSR late this afternoon. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, Comrade Lubomir Strougal was welcomed by Karel Laco and Matej Lucan, federal vice premiers, and other figures.

Kremlin Meetings, Speeches

For Soviet and CTK source material reporting on the visit by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Moscow, his meetings with USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov, and speeches at a Kremlin luncheon given in Strougal's honor, see the 9 July Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

TU, BUILDING INDUSTRY GROUPS RETURN FROM USSR

LD061332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, returned from the Soviet Union today. The delegation took part in an inspection day at the construction site of the Czechoslovak-Soviet trade union recreational hotel Druzhba in the Crimea. It also discussed with leading officials of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, led by Chairman Stepan Shalayev, the future directions of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions and also topical issues facing the international trade union movement. A delegation of the Czechoslovak construction industry led by Karel Polak, Czech minister of building, also returned from the Soviet Union.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO LENART IN MOSCOW

AU051155 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jul 84 p 1

[CTK report: "Appreciation for a Great Contribution to the Strengthening of Friendship"]

[Text] Moscow -- Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received the Order of the October Revolution in the Kremlin in Moscow yesterday. It was awarded to him by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his great contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR and between the peoples of the two countries.

The high Soviet award was presented to Jozef Lenart by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In his congratulatory speech he stressed that the fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are reflected in the steadily deepening interaction between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the two countries and their peoples in the interest of socialism and communism and the defense of peace all over the world. Of special importance for the practical expansion and intensification of mutual cooperation are contacts and exchanges of views between representatives of the two parties and states.

In his reply Jozef Lenart expressed thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the great appreciation of his work. He said that this high distinction also represents appreciation of the work of all Czechoslovak Communists and all working people.

Along with the other Soviet representatives, congratulations to Jozef Lenart were also conveyed by Mirislav Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR LOMAKIN

LD061534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] In Prague today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Soviet Ambassador Viktor Lomakin, with whom he discussed questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

ECONOMIC, TRADE, S&T DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH PRC

LD061658 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] An agreement between the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the PRC on economic and technical cooperation and a protocol between the two governments about founding a Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation were signed in Prague today. The documents created prerequisites for further deepening and broadening economic cooperation between the two countres. They were signed by Bohumil Urban, CSSR foreign trade minister, and Chen Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and trade of the PRC.

Chen Muhua, Delegation Depart

LD091339 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Chen Muhua, PRC minister of foreign trade and economic relations, left Czechoslovakia today with her entourage. The Chinese delegation was seen off at Prague airport by Pavol Bahyl, federal minister of general engineering, and other representatives.

HUSAK AWARDS WILLI STOPH ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD081749 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has awarded Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, the Victorious February Order on his 70th birthday at the behest of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee. In this way acknowledgement is made for Willi Stoph's merit in consolidating friendship and the development of all-round cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR.

Husak, Strougal Congratulations

LD081932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, a letter of congratulations on his 70th birthday.

In the letter he stresses Willi Stoph's life-long devoted work imbued with commitment to the party cause and to the interests of the working class, his active part in the struggle against fascism, and his personal contribution to building socialist society in the GDR and to the development of cooperation between the states of the socialist community. He highly praised the efforts made by Comrade Willi Stoph to consolidate friendly relations and the development of cooperation between both parties and countries, between the people of the CSSR and the GDR. An the same time he congratulated him on being awarded the Victorious February Order, which was conferred upon him for his meritorious work on the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to mark his birthday.

Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was also sent a letter of congratulations by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier. He paid tribute to Willi Stoph's part in the fight against fascism, in building the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, and to his indefatigable activity in building an advanced socialist society in the GDR. He also made mention of his significant merit in developing friendly and comradely cooperation between the CSSR and the GDR, and in forming fraternal bonds between the people of both countries.

HOFFMANN WELCOMES CUBAN TU DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD092231 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions headed by its General Secretary Roberto Veiga arrived in the CSSR today for a working visit. At an airport [unspecified] the delegation was welcomed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and other officials.

CPCZ GREETS IRAQI CP LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

AU031147 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations to Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The telegram notes the long years of the Iraqi Communists' determined struggle against imperialism; for the independence, freedom, and just demands of the working people of Iraq; and for unity of the international communist and workers movement. The telegram also expresses appreciation for Aziz Muhammad's loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to his loyalty to the cause of peace and socialism.

HUSAK RECEIVES CYPRIOT PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD061719 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today a Cypriot parliamentary delegation headed by Yeoryios Ladhas, the speaker. During a friendly conversation the traditionally good Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations were appreciated and an interest voiced in their further development. Active interparliamentary contacts and exchange of experiences from the work of legislative bodies are making a significant contribution, especially in the current complicated international situation, toward the creation of an atmosphere of trust and understanding, the development of mutually beneficial cooperation, and the struggle for a peaceful life the world over. The meeting between Gustav Husak and the Cypriot parliamentary delegation was attended by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other figures.

Ladhas Interviewed

LD091336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The official delegation of the parliament of the Republic of Cyprus, led by its speaker, Yeoryios Ladhas, ended its visit to the CSSR today and returned by air to Cyprus. The Cypriot deputies were seen off at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, at whose invitation the visit had taken place, and other representatives.

Shortly before his departure, Yeoryios Ladhas gave an interview to reporters of CTK, Czechoslovak television, and Czechoslovak radio, in which he emphasized that the talks with Gustav Husak, president of the Republic; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; and other representatives, confirmed the friendly relations between the CSSR and Cyprus. This was also characterized by agreement on the main international problems and the situation in Cyrpus. Yeoryios Ladhas praised Czechoslovak support for a just solution to the Cyprus question and he expressed the conviction that Czechoslovakia will continue to give its all-round support.

RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS MEET WITH VATICAN FIGURES

LD061829 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 6 (CTK) -- A consultative meeting between a Czechoslovak Government delegation led by head of the government secretariat for church affairs, Vladimir Janku, and a delegation of the Vatican led by Apostolic Nuncio Archbishop Luigi Poggi was held here on July 2-6. In the course of frank and constructive talks, the two delegations exchanged views on solving questions of interest to both sides, and agreed to continue the talks soon. The Czechoslovak delegation met also Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, the secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church and was received by Vatican State Secretary Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

BILAK COUNTERS POPE VISIT WITH TWO OPTIONS

LD072136 Vatican City International Service in Slovak 1745 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] KIPA [Catholic International News Agency] reports on 3 July from Prague, Bratislava, and Vienna on how Catholics, especially in Slovakia and Moravia, reacted strongly when they found out that the Communist Party is trying to sever the Catholic Church from Rome. A few days before the 85th birthday of Cardinal Tomasek, the main officials of the clerical organization Pacem in Terris received an invitation to a meeting with the patriarch. From KIPA's account, the communist ideologue Vasil Bilak presented those present with two options. First, instead of inviting the pope of Rome, to invite to the 1,100th anniversary of the Slavonic Apostle Methodius' death the Moscow patriarch. The second option was for the Catholic Church in the Czechoslovak SR to sever itself from Rome, to declare itself a national church, to orient itself toward spiritual guidance from the Moscow patriarch, and to form a union with him. These suggestions could not be accepted even by those priests organized by Pacem in Terris.

'Lies' on Break From Rome

AU091148 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 84 p 2

[Commentary by Vladimir Gerloch in the "Notes" column: "Thick Thumbs, but Short Legs"]

[Text] Yesterday a [Czechoslovak] delegation returned home from the Vatican, where its mission was to exchange views on ways of setting right unresolved issues that have accumulated in our mutual relations over a long span of time. There is no doubt that this journey was useful and beneficial.

In this situation some circles in the West unleashed another anti-Czechoslovak campaign, almost as if they were given an order to do so. The inspirer of this campaign is the well-known Austrian Catholic press agency KATHPRESS, which has already produced several gross lies inimical to Czechoslovakia. This time it made out that, supposedly, we are going to invite Patriarch Pimen, a representative of the Orthodox Church, to the festivities connected with the [1100th] anniversary of Methodius' death [next year], while we do not want to invite a representative of the Vatican. Moreover, according to this press agency, we have nothing better to do than to ponder ways of severing Czechoslovak Catholics from the Vatican.

The lie that was produced in Vienna has been snatched at by a number of information media in Austria and the FRG, which pretend to believe it and spread it further. They are also trying to enmesh Pacem in Terris in the cobweb of their lies by claiming that this association of Catholic clergy -- as the ill-famous Hamburg daily DIE WELT writes -- allegedly discussed at some sort of a "secret conference" ways of "founding in Czechoslovakia a national church that would extricate itself from Rome and be subordinated to the spiritual leadership of the Orthodox Church, or -- more exactly -- the Moscow Patriarch."

It is characteristic that whenever representatives of our state conduct talks with the Vatican, poisoners of wells such as KATHPRESS, DIE WELT, and others suddenly appear on the stage. In the background of this campaign we will easily discover the well-known anticommunist circles whose aim is to thwart detente. These standard bearers of warmongering policy waste no opportunity to fan hostility among nations. For years they have been spreading fabrications about the suppression by force of expressions of religious faith and church life in our country. They lack any substantive basis for their crusade, but their thumbs are sufficiently thick to suck out the outrageous lies such as those produced by the KATHPRESS agency these days. But even a "pious lie" has short legs.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Airport Welcome by Honecker

LD091031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1007 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jul (ADN) -- At midday on Monday Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, arrived in the GDR, accompanied by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, for an official visit to the GDR. He comes at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who cordially welcomed Bettino Craxi, his wife Anna Craxi, Giulio Andreotti, and the other personages in the Italian prime minister's entourage at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Honecker, Craxi Open Talks

LD091554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, met today in the GDR State Council offices in Berlin for a first exchange of ideas and views. Further talks were held by the two countries ministers for foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer and Giulio Andreotti. They were attended by the member of the Council of Ministers, State Secretary Gerhard Beil, and Ambassador Renato Ruggero, director general for economic affairs.

Comprehensive Views Exchange

LD092005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jul (ADN) -- Official talks between Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi began at the State Council building this afternoon. The two statesmen had a comprehensive exchange of views on the present international situation and on the development of relations between the GDR and Italy.

Erich Honecker assessed the visit by Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti as an expression of positive bilateral relations and as a contribution to cooperaion between the two countries in the interest of peace and a return to the path of detente. During the exchange of views on international questions, both sides expressed their great concern at the aggravated international situation and the potential dangers.

Although they assessed the causes of the dangerous situation that has arisen differently, they agreed that it is now above all a matter of protecting Europe and the world from nuclear war. They spoke in favor of doing everything possible -- in the interests of a peaceful future -- for the peoples to decrease tension and reduce military confrontation, especially in Europe.

Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi regarded it as a priority to reach agreements which lead to an end to the arms race and the limitation and reduction of the existing weapons systems on the basis of equality and equal security, and to guarantee strategic military balance at a lower level, which is indispensable for peace.

In this connection Erich Honecker stressed the need for a halt to deployment and for withdrawal of U.S. medium-range missiles from the FRG and other Western European countries. He stressed that the countermeasures of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the CSSR were being kept strictly within the framework determined by the deployment measures of the United States and NATO. The representatives of the two states spoke strongly in favor of the will for peaceful solution of disputed pro lems in international relations. During the talk, they said that a constructive and responsible political dialogue between East and West on the permanent safeguarding of peace would lend important impulses for a return to the path of detente and the improvement of the international situation. Differing and even contradictory views should be no obstacle to this. Both sides reaffirmed their readiness to actively participate in a discussion of all construction proposals directed toward a reduction and removal of the dangers of a nuclear inferno, to disarmament, and to guaranteeing international security.

Erich Honecker pointed to the undiminished validity of the proposals of the socialist states, which are primarily contained in the Prague declaration, the Moscow statement, and the Budapest communique of 20 April 1984. He explained the proposals submitted by the socialist countries. These proposals are definitely worthy of consideration and acceptable to the other side.

Prime Minister Craxi stated Italy's desire to live in peace, and to support a reduction in nuclear weapons, especially of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi positively assessed the results achieved in bilateral relations, and expressed their firm intention to further expand predictable and steady cooperation between the two states and peoples in a comprehensive way for mutual benefit. They agreed that the continuation and further deepening of the political dialogue is very important. The talks were then continued with all members of both delegations present, including the two foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Giulio Andreotti; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Ambassador Renato Ruggero, director general for economic affairs in the Italian Foreign Ministry.

Erich Honecker and Bettino Craxi agreed that economic relations still do not correspond to the potential possessed by the two countries. In accordance with the reports, measures were set out to make possible a considerable increase in trade and scientific and technical cooperation.

Taking part in the talks, which were held in a businesslike and frank atmosphere, were: for the GDR: Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs: Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy minister for foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the GDR State Council; Kurt Nier, deputy minister for foreign affairs; and Hans Voss, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Italy; for the Republic of Italy: Giulio Andreotti, minister for foreign affairs; Ambassador Umberto la Rocca, chef de cabinet of the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Bruno Bottai, director general for political affairs; Carlo Albertario, Italian ambassador to the GDR, and Ambassador Renato Ruggero, director general for economic affairs.

Andreotti, Fischer View Ties

LD091926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti exchanged views this afternoon on the state and prospects of bilateral relations which, they noted, have developed steadily.

But there are possibilities for expanding them. They agreed that the present official visit offers a good opportunity to agree on further steps to develop bilateral relations. The documents to be signed during the official visit will be the visible sign of the interest both states have in consolidating the treaty system. Both sides agreed to seek further opportunities of intensifying their mutually beneficial relations. That would be in line with the Helsinki Final Act, the Madrid meeting, and the promotion of the peaceful coexistence of nations.

Axen, Andreotti Discuss Policy

LD100951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0847 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jul (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, met today with Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of the Italian Republic. During their meeting they exchanged views on basic questions of GDR and Italian foreign policy, as well as on the development of relations between both states. Both sides emphasized that in view of the escalated international situation it is the task of every responsible country to stop confrontation and arms escalation.

Hermann Axen emphasized that a reversal of the serious burden on peace caused in particular by the stationing of American first-strike weapons in Western Europe, would open the way to arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security. The policy of peaceful coexistence and detente demand constructive and substantial dialogue. Both politicians discussed opportunities for the further expansion of cooperation between the GDR and Italy at state and social levels. The talks took place in a friendly and open atmosphere.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GREEK PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Exchange With Honecker

AU061118 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, conducted a first exchange of views and ideas at the official premises of the State Council on Berlin's Marx-Engels Square on Wednesday [4 July] afternoon.

During their talks the two statesmen expressed their conviction that stable and mutually useful relations between the GDR and the Greek Republic serve both the interests of the two peoples and securing peace, and that they help to improve the international situation.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou underscored the need for all peace-loving forces to intensify their efforts to counteract the danger of slipping into a nuclear inferno and to achieve a turn for the better in international relations. It is not only necessary but also possible to return to the road to detente.

The two politicians expressed the expectation that new incentives will spring from the talks for the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

Central to the extensive exchange of ideas were problems of the present international situation and of bilateral relations.

When discussing international problems Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou voiced their deep concern about the dangerous exacerbation of the world situation and the further escalation of the arms race, which threatens to assume a dangerous level particularly in the nuclear field. It is the most important task of present times to ensure a peaceful future for mankind. The two interlocutors welcomed the USSR proposal for immediate measures to prevent the militarization of space and expressed the hope that this initiative will elicit a positive response. Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou stressed the usefulness of the political East-West dialogue and underscored that all states are dutybound to intensify their efforts to improve the international climate. It is indispensable for this purpose to strictly respect the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, of renunciation of force or threats of force and of a peaceful solution for all controversial issues by way of negotiations. Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou emphatically endorsed comprehensive steps to halt the arms race and effective measures to reduce armaments. The establishment of nuclear free zones in the Balkans -- something for which constructive activities have emanated from Greece -- as well as in northern Europe and in other regions of the continent, as well as the creation of a corridor free from nuclear theater weapons at the juncture between the Warsaw Pact and NATO would constitute an important contribution to nuclear disarmament and to consolidating trust.

In this context Erich Honecker referred to the proposals of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states which contain many elements that the NATO countries could take up. At the same time he welcomed the joint statement of the heads of state and government of six countries, including Greece, of 22 May 1984 as being suitable for bringing about a broad consensus for the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou noted with satisfaction that remarkable progress had been achieved in developing relations between the GDR and Greece in the political, economic, and cultural fields in the past few years. They heard the report of the two foreign ministers about the talks conducted in parallel on the state and further development of bilateral relations in all fields. They reaffirmed their firm intention to further develop these relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the UN Charter and of the Helsinki Final Act. The two interlocutors in unison expressed the view that good relations between states which belong to different socioeconomic systems constitute a significant contribution to the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

Participating in the talks were:

On the GDR side Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy foreign trade minister; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the Office of the Chairman of the GDR State Council; Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Horst Brie, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hellenic Republic.

On the Greek side were: Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs; Yeoryios Lianis, minister of research and technology; Konstandinos Vaitsos, deputy minister of national economy; Dhmitrios Maroudhas, state secretary at the prime ministers office; and Andonios Koundakis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic to the GDR.

Honecker Dinner Toast

AU060945 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jul 84 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at the dinner for Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou in Berlin on 4 July]

[Text] Dear Mr Prime Minister, dear Greek guests, dear comrades:

It is with pleasure that I warmly welcome you, once more Mr Prime Minister, and those accompanying, to the GDR. This welcome is accorded to an outstanding representative of the country which has contributed something great and everlasting to the intellectual and cultural development of Europe.

The ideas of antiquity also had a lasting influence on progressive German intellectual creativity. Generations of Greek patriots took a worthy place in the struggle of the peoples for liberty, democracy, and independence and against national oppression and reactionary dictatorship. It was the best forces of Greece who bravely resisted German and Italian facism.

In the GDR there is also great respect for the self-sacrificing struggle of your people, in the 1967 to 1974 years, to overcome the military-facist dictatorship, in which you, Mr Prime Minister, played an important part. The ethos of this struggle and its successful outcome and antifacist traditions link our two states and peoples now and in the future. We are able to note with deep satisfaction that good, friendly relations have developed which are of mutual benefit. On basic international issues our views either agree or are close to one another. This testifies to the vitality of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, to which there is no sensible alternative.

Your visit to the GDR has an importance which reaches far beyond bilateral relations. We follow with sympathy the development in your country.

Let me use this opportunity to convey to the Greek people our best wishes for their struggle in defense of the country's national interests and for the shaping of a happy and peaceful life.

Dear Prime Minister,

It was the great Greek classical figure Euripides who once described peace as "the richest, the first, and the most beautiful of all immortal gods." Freedom is indeed mankind's highest possession, and there can be nothing more important than to protect it. Today increasing dangers are threatening it. The peoples are faced with the risk of a nuclear inferno which would be tantamount to the end of human civilization. Everything must be done to prevent such a catastrophe.

The international situation has been considerably aggravated by the policy of those forces that are banking on military superiority, strength, and force; that interfere in the internal affairs of others, violate the national independence and sovereignty of states, and constantly stir up new conflicts in the most varied regions of the world. The deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, especially in the FRG, has brought in a new and very dangerous phase of the nuclear arms race. This removed the basis of the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons.

It would be a fateful miscalculation to want to solve the present world problems, including the historic conflict between socialism and capitalism, by military means.

Such a path must lead to ruin. It is thus all the more clear that there is no other way than that of starting from the realities which exist today and returning to the development of peaceful, stable political and economic relations between the states.

We are in favor of guaranteeing the military balance with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security at an ever-lower level and for the reduction and eventual removal of all nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons. If the U.S. medium-range missiles that are deployed are withdrawn from Western Europe we are prepared to reverse immediately the countermeasures we have taken. This would clear the way for the resumption of the negotiations on the signing of agreement to free Europe from medium-range nuclear weapons and also from tactical nuclear weapons. For this political will and honest and equal dialogue which takes into account the security interests of all sides are necessary. As far as the GDR and the other socialist states are concerned, they were and are prepared to make their contribution.

We strongly support the latest proposals by the USSR for immediate measures to prevent the militarization of space. It is regrettable that these proposals, which are so important for mankind, have until now met with no positive reaction from the United States.

From the Western side there are frequent assurances of the desire for peace, but the fact that the course of confrontation and arms escalation is at the same time continued without any cutback does not fit in with that. Like you, Mr Prime Minister, we regard the negative development of the international situation as not irreversible. The realistic understanding of politicians from some Western European states strengthens us in this view. All those forces which truly wish for peace are called upon more than ever to act together in order to avert the danger of war. The GDR attaches a correspondingly great significance to political dialogue.

The socialist states have in the Prague declaration and the Moscow statement put forward a realizable concept for improving the world situation. It also takes into account elements proposed by other states, as we have remained receptive to all constructive initiatives from other states. Thus we also welcomed the joint appeal by the six heads of state and government from four continents that also carries your signature as an important step toward promoting a broad consensus to prevent a nuclear inferno.

Mr Prime Minister, we agree that the conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO and the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones in Europe would be extraordinarily valuable to achieve a change for the better. For the reduction of the danger of war and a reduction of military confrontation, the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe would be very significant. Not least, it should be mentioned that trouble-free, mutually beneficial cooperation in international economic relations bears considerable weight for the preservation of peace.

Considered and constructive action is also required to remove the numerous sources of conflict in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. They threaten peace and hold the danger of sparking off a world conflagration. It remains an urgent requirement to employ peaceful means to solve contentious questions and not to threaten military force and use it against the rights of the peoples. This also determines the GDR's attitude on the Cyprus question.

We continue to stand at the side of the Cypriot people and their government in the struggle for national independence and for a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the Cyprus question on the basis of the relevant resolutions taken by the United Nations.

All imperialist activities directed against the interests of the Cypriot people -- and therefore against peace, against an independent, nonaligned, territorially united and demilitarized Cyprus -- must be ended immediately.

Mr Prime Minister, differences in the assessment of this or that question recede far behind the fundamental agreement that the responsibility for the life and well-being of the peoples obliges us to work actively and jointly in order that the danger of a nuclear inferno be removed, the arms race ended, and world peace secured. We take account of this by further deepening the cooperation between our two countries on the basis of equal rights and mutual trust in politics, the economy, and culture.

Your visit, Mr Prime Minister, and the results of our fruitful talks, I may say, will introduce a new period in relations between the GDR and the Hellenic Republic. I am also convinced that they will exercise a beneficial influence on the international climate.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, dear comrades,

I ask you to raise your glasses and drink to:

-- prosperous and friendly relations between the GDR and the Hellenic Republic,

-- the preservation and securing of peace in the world,

-- your personal well-being, Mr Prime Minister, and the well-bing of those accompanying you.

Papandreou Speech

LD042307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1938 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- Here follows the text of Andreas Papandreou's toast at the official dinner which Erich Honecker gave in his honor.

I am particularly happy that your friendly invitation has given me the opportunity today to visit the GDR. I am sure that this visit will introduce a new epoch in relations between our two states. Cordial thanks for this invitation, for the warm reception which you prepared for me and my colleagues, and for the kind words which you have found for my country and for the Greek people. The development of friendly and constructive relations and the promotion of cooperation between states is something which does not happen of itself. Many and diverse efforts are needed in order to exploit and realize the possibilities existing between us. Above all, political will is required here, because only when this is present will these efforts be lasting and be accompanied by enthusiasm which leads to positive results. I would like to assure you that on our side the necessary will to cultivate our contacts to the highest possible level does exist.

We shall sign a long-term program of economic, industrial, and technological cooperation and a series of other agreements. In this way the already existing agreements will be significantly extended. And thereby we expand the possibilities of cooperation between our two states. I am firmly convinced that all our joint efforts will be successful. We will have the satisfaction of making a significant contribution to the multifaceted development of relations between Greece and the GDR.

Mr Chairman, my visit to your country is an important political event, both in view of our bilateral relations and also because it makes a positive contribution to promotiong a climate for peace and cooperation.

You know how unwaveringly the Greek people embrace the principles of peace and popular rule, freedom and democracy. You also know how strongly it fights to preserve its national independence by striving for peaceful cooperation with other peoples. This first meeting between us takes place at a time in which tensions in international relations have already assumed a degree threatening to world peace, which without doubt prevents a rapid and certain improvement in the prosperity of the peoples. The climate of mistrust is growing increasingly intensive. The result of this is that the vicious circle in which we find ourselves extends every day. The only way to get out of this situation is for us to renounce force, and also the threat of the use of force as a means of solving international conflict, and for us to respect international law and the United Nations Charter, to observe strictly the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and particularly to respect the territorial integrity of other countries. These are the guiding principles on which the policy of my government is based.

The further development of relations between Greece and the GDR will without doubt strengthen this policy, a policy of peace and friendly cooperation between all peoples. Further, we stand unreservedly behind the Helsinki Final Act which represents the precondition and the foundation stone for peaceful coexistence, particularly in the European region.

The continuously growing arms race, above all in the area of nuclear weapons, is of a special concern for us. This arms race has reached a dangerous point. The whole of mankind is threatened and the welfare of the peoples is harmed. The European Continent is developing more and more into a region in which this arms race is felt every day. It exacerbates the already existing critical problems and has a negative influence on neighboring regions. For this reason my government has supported all efforts to limit nuclear armaments with the aim of completely abolishing them. It will in future continue to support these efforts. The nightmare of a nuclear holocaust demands maximum vigilance. No reservations are allowed.

We are convinced that in the current difficult period small countries also have an important role to play. They must not fold their arms and become inactive observers of dangerous developments. They owe it not only to their peoples but to the whole of mankind to coordinate their efforts in such a way that they also contribute to the common goal of disarmament which will make it possible for a major portion of arms expenditure to be diverted for the economic and social development of their peoples.

To this end my government has taken a series of initiatives. Among other things it recently proposed the creation of a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Balkans. This proposal met with a good response from the peoples of the Balkans. We have already held in Athens a first conference of experts from all Balkan countries, with the exception of Albania, and this conference is to be continued in Bucharest in a few months with the final aim of calling a summit conference to round off this idea.

Together with the other five heads of state we signed the declaration against nuclear arms escalation because we are greatly concerned about the survival of humanity if the nuclear arms race continues as it has up till now. This declaration has already prompted great attention and has been welcomed by many governments, among others by the Government of the Soviet Union, by the secretary general of the United Nations, by the pope, by numerous organizations and personalities of international rank. As a continuation of this declaration we signed last month in Helsinki, together with the prime ministers of Sweden and Finland, a declaration specifically relating to the European region.

Apart from nuclear weapons, there are also conventional weapons. It is just as necessary to reduce the latter as to reduce the former. We must not forget that two world wars fought with conventional weapons caused very large numbers of victims, both human and material. Greece cannot forget this fact.

Even today it has to spend a large part of its social product for strong and efficient conventional armed forces because we are required to be vigilant in order to protect our national security and territorial independence. We believe that the tense situation in the Aegean, which has existed for some time, cannot leave any country cold. We are of the view that all countries, and particularly the European ones, have an interest in and the desire that peace and coexistence in the region remain intact, and the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and the International Convention on the Law of the Sea are applied. Apart from this, the status of the Aegean is also ruled by concrete international agreements and conventions. The nonobservance of these agreements furthers exclusively the creation of situations of tension and crisis and the hindering of friendship and good-neighborly relations, for which Greece is striving.

At this point I would like to say clearly once again that we do not want to have anything from anybody. At the same time we are not prepared to give up so much as a centimeter of our territory, be it on land, at sea, or in the air. We are convinced that understanding for this problem on the part of all countries and at the same time strict application of the principles of the above-named declarations and agreements will turn the Aegean from a region of international tension into a region of peaceful coexistence.

In our region, in the broad sense, major sources of tension certainly exist within the framework of the Palestinian problem, Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war. We wish these problems in any event will be solved peacefully. And I may say that we, within the limits of our strength, have already made our contribution in this direction. We concretely support the immediate ending of the Iran-Iraq war, the maintenance of the territorial integrity, independence, and unity of Lebanon and the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination through the creation of a homeland for the Palestinians.

I find myself obliged to stress a further international problem which is always topical. This is what is for us the national problem of Cyprus. Ten years have passed. The island continues to live in a situation of military occupation of a major part of its territory, in fact 37 percent. Thousands of refugees in their own country live with insecurity for the present and fear of the future. The latest happenings on the island have once again confirmed that this problem influences peace and security in the region. The United Nations resolutions find no application and new faits accomplis are being created to the detriment of the Republic of Cyprus.

My government cannot simply look on and watch the dangers Cyprus is subjected to. I am particularly pleased about the great measure of identity of opinion regarding the principles for a solution of the Cyprus problem, existing between us. We are also of one view that it must be solved by peaceful means and without the use of force, which could have untold consequences. However, further and more intensive efforts by the international community of peoples are required in order to help Cyprus.

I am convinced, Mr Chairman, that our meeting, the talks wich we have held and which we are to hold, will be of a special significance both for bilateral relations and for international peace. They will form a stable foundation on which the friendly cooperation and friendly ties between our peoples for the benefit of the whole of mankind will be based.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT DINNER IN THE HAGUE

AU060916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 84 p 2

[Excerpts] The Hague (ADN) -- After-dinner speeches were exchanged during an official dinner in honor of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in The Hague.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer expressed his satisfaction with the bilateral cooperation through the development of which the two states can contribute to improving the international climate and to the strengthening of mutual confidence.

The deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in some West European countries had made peace not more secure but, on the contrary, more insecure. "The Warsaw Pact states were forced to take appropriate countermeasures in order to maintain the balance of forces and to neutralize the new danger." The GDR foreign minister continued: As serious, complicated and confused as the present situation might appear, nothing exists which gainsays the assertion that with a good political will a quick turnabout, away from confrontation and arms drive, toward continuing detente and disarmament efforts is possible.

"It only is necessary to respect the principle of equality and equal security and on this basis to return to the situation which existed before the stationing of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The highest representatives of the CEMA member-countries have only recently affirmed, that provided this condition is met, the road toward rescinding the countermeasures and resuming negotiations on freeing Europe from nuclear weapons would be clear."

The GDR, which this year will have existed for three and a half decades, will -- loyal to its antifascist legacy -- do all that depends on it to prevent a war from ever again emanating from German soil, Oskar Fischer stated. The GDR will always be found on the side of those to whom detente and peace in the world are close to the heart.

SIEBER MEETS SWAPO, MPLA-LABOR LEADERS IN LUANDA

LD092350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Luanda, 9 Jul (ADN) -- Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of its International Relations Department, conveyed a personal message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Sam Nujoma, president of Namibia's South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO].

During the talks Guenter Sieber reaffirmed the SED's solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. Sam Nujoma spoke about SWAPO's struggle to liberate the country from the South African occupiers. He expressed thanks for the SED's and the GDR's long-standing active support for SWAPO.

Sieber is in Luanda at the head of a delegation of the SED Central Committee. Today he met Afonso van Dunem, member of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party of Angola and secretary for international relations. The detailed exchange of views focused on the international situation and developments in southern Africa and on the further deepening of cooperation between the two parties.

HONECKER GREETS IRAQI CP LEADER ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU031146 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee congratulated Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party, on his 60th birthday on Sunday [1 July]. The greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Aziz Muhammad, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you most cordial congratulations on your 60th birthday.

Our party knows you as an intrepid defender of the rights and interests of the working people of all segments of the Iraqi people and as an ardent internationalist. Under complicated conditions of the struggle in Iraq you have for over 2 decades made a considerable impression on the strategy and tactics of the Iraqi Communist Party, which can look back on 50 years of glory and sacrifices.

In implementing the slogan "For a Free Home Country and a Happy People," your party courageously and consistently struggles for consolidating political independence and for restoring full economic independence, the protection and expansion of the achievements of the people, the restoration of peace in the region, and struggles against the danger of an intervention by imperialism.

The Communists of the GDR are closely linked with the just cause of the Iraqi people in deep solidarity and in accordance with proletarian internationalism.

I wish you, dear Comrade Aziz Muhammad, creative vigor and best health for your further responsible work and your party new successes in the struggle for peace and social progress.

ARMY GEN HOFFMANN MEETS SOVIET AVIATION MINISTER

DW100933 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann and Ivan Silayev, USSR minister of aviation industry, reiterated in Berlin today the further deepening of fraternal cooperation between the two countries and their Armed Forces. Heinz Hoffmann informed the guest about the manifold initiatives by working people and soldiers in the year of the GDR's anniversary. The great performances achieved by aircraft forces and all members of the Army are expressive of their determination to reliably protect peace and socialist accomplishments together with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, he said.

STOPH, YORDANOV DISCUSS COOPERATION, PEACE

AU030755 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [29 June] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Central to the talks was the traditional cooperation between the GDR and the Bulgarian People's Republic, which is successfully developing on the basis of the treaty of friendship between the two countries, and on the implementation of the agreements concluded between their leading representatives. The two sides gave an account of the activities in their respective countries in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

In view of the confrontational and arms drive policy of the most aggressive imperialist quarters the interlocutors underscored the high responsibility of the GDR at the center of Europe and of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the Balkan region for the preservation and securing of peace.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal affinity and harmony.

Participating in the meeting were Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture, and Vladimir Zhivkov, deputy chairman of the Culture Committee of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Also present was Vulcho Naydenov, ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the GDR. The further shaping of cultural cooperation was discussed during an extensive exchange of views at a meeting with the GDR culture minister on the same day.

PRC RAIL VEHICLE CONSTRUCTION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD091506 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] A protocol on further cooperation between the GDR and China in the field of rail vehicle construction was signed today in Berlin. During the day, the Chinese deputy minister for railways was received by Rolf Kersten, GDR minister for heavy engineering and plant construction, as well as by deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, Dr Dieter Albrecht. They discussed the deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between their countries in the interest of both sides and for mutual benefit. The Chinese delegation visited railway freightcar construction enterprises in Dessau, Goerlitz and [name indistinct] during its visit.

STOPH RECEIVES BIRTHDAY MESSAGES FROM SED, CPSU

LD091222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0221 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jul (ADN) -- The growth and development of the GDR, its international authority and attraction are closely linked to Willi Stoph's personal efforts. This is emphasized in a greetings address from the SED Central Committee to the GDR premier and Council of State deputy chairman on his 70th birthday. The letter pays tribute to Stoph's life and work which "for over 5 decades has been inseparably linked with the fight of the working class against imperialism and war, for the liberation from capitalist exploitation and oppression, for peace and socialism."

The letter also states that Willi Stoph, through his loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, through his close solidarity with the working people, has gained the confidence of the party and the whole country. All his efforts are devoted to consolidating the socialist state power, the further improvement of the state's leadership work, and socialist democracy, as well as deepening the close relationship of trust between the citizens and their socialist state. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has awarded Willi Stoph the honorary title "Hero of the German Democratic Republic" together with the Karl-Marx Order.

The Soviet party and state leadership has likewise conveyed its cordial congratulations to Willi Stoph. On his 70th birthday he was awarded the Lenin Order. This is in tribute to his great contribution to the development of the fraternal friendship and overall cooperation between the GDR and USSR.

Willi Stoph has been a member of the KPD since the age of 17. In the illegal resistance fight against fascism and imperialist war he fought for the cause of the working class. After the smashing of fascism, Stoph took on responsible positions in the party and state apparatus. He became interior minister and defense minister. He has been a member of the SED Central Committee Politburo since 1953. For 30 years Willi Stoph has been a deputy of the GDR People's Chamber. He has been active as minister, as deputy and chairman of the Council of Ministers and, from 1973 to 1976, as chairman of the State Council.

Honecker Sends Greetings

LD091231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0904 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jul (ADN) -- On the 70th birthday of Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Politburo members and candidate members today conveyed to him the most cordial greetings and best wishes of the party and state leadership. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, honored in cordial words the militant life of Willi Stoph, his untiring work for the revolutionary cause of the working class since his youth, his great contribution to the development and flourishing of the socialist society on German soil in the form of the GDR. He emphasized Willi Stoph's meritorious work in the party leadership and at the head of the GDR Government.

Bulgarian, Cuban, CSSR Awards

LD092025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin 9 Jul (ADN) -- On his 70th birthday, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was honored with further high awards from socialist countries. On order of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, he was awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order for the second time. By a decree signed by Fidel Castro, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Stoph was awarded the Jose Marti Order. The CSSR honored Willi Stoph with the Victorious February Order.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS PEOPLE'S POLICE

AU031312 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has conveyed the following congratulatory message, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the members of the German People's Police on their day of honor on Sunday:

Comrade sergeants, junior commanders, officers, and generals: comrade civilian employee and voluntary helpers of the German People's Police:

On the 39th anniversary of the German People's Police the Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations to you.

It is with an exemplary readiness for action that you are also honorably accomplishing in the 35th year of the GDR's existence the class assignment entrusted to you by the 10th SED Congress at all times reliably defending the socialist order and peaceful lives of the GDR citizens.

The Central Committee expresses for all this graditude and recognition to the party organizations, leaders, and commanders as well as to all organs of the Ministry of the Interior, to the civilian employees, and to the many voluntary assistants.

It is with a high awareness of their responsibility that security and traffic police; members of the transport and enterprise police; members of the criminal police; members of the passport and registration offices; members of fire brigades; members of the administration of justice and of garrisoned police units, in trustful cooperation with the citizens, are helping to consistently implement the laws of our worker-peasant state and to consolidate the authority of the socialist state power.

Being firmly convinced that political stability constitutes a decisive prerequisite for the GDR's contribution to securing peace, the service collectives and units are distinguished by ideological steadfastness, a clear cut personal declaration for socialism, and by a high degree of expert knowledge.

In revolutionary vigilance and close collaboration with the other protective and security organs, the German People's Police is making a great contribution to the strengthening and protection of the GDR. The competition in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR will help to enhance the readiness for combat and achievement in all offices and units.

The SED Central Committee is absolutely sure that you will also in the future fulfill your assignment as the People's Police with a high awareness of duty and will employ all your strength for the implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress.

We wish you success, creative vigor, and personal well-being in this. The GDR Council of Ministers also conveyed congratulations.

MINISTER REVIEWS SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS

DW091208 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1500 GMT on 5 July 1984 concludes with the last installment a series of programs which was titled Radio GDR's "Bank of Good Experiences" and served the generalization of advanced technical findings and top results in the GDR combines. The concluding 20-minute program involves a talk between program moderator Dieter Jost and Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, on scientific-technical progress in general and the situation in the combines in particular.

Initially Minister Weiz stresses that the "international pace in economically important directions of scientific-technical progress" makes it "imperative" to generalize the "experiences of the best." It is inherent in the character of socialism, Weiz says, that it relies on the latest scientific findings, pointing out that "the international class antagonism demands that we hold our own in the foremost ranks of the industrial nations. And this is possible under the conditions of scientific-technical revolution only through great feats in research and development and the economically effective utilization of their results."

A prime-quality product of the GDR, Weiz notes, must not only be competitive with international standards but must also live up to the following "economic criteria": a favorable input-profit ratio, good export proceeds, use of domestic resources, and low costs. In this context Minister Weiz reports that the "state plan for science and technology has been fulfilled month by month this year" and that "a considerable number of projects was completed ahead of schedule. Let me just stress here as an example an optical image sensor, a so-called CCD-Line which is highly important for automation technology. Without this image sensor the new generations of robots in a high degree of automation are inconceivable." It is, specifically, the "core of a recording technology comparable perhaps to a TV camera." Weiz adds as other examples "plastic-coated pipes and fittings which are highly important for preventing hot-water corrosion." The minister concludes his listing of examples by mentioning "quite a few new opto-electronic components, especially diodes which are crucial for the photoconductor information transfer, that is to say, for the so-called glass-fiber optics." Though this is a relatively young and highly modern technology, "we have already attained significant headway in this field, and we continue developing this technology at a high pace."

Dealing with consumer goods production by the combines, Minister Weiz reports that the research and development potential for consumer goods is generally "well developed" in the combines that "traditionally produce consumer goods." But for the sake of living up to the targets of the "main economic task and of the foreign trade requirements, particularly those combines must do more for consumer goods production which primarily manufacture capital equipment."

Shifting to the product-renewal ratio Minister Weiz draws attention to the "economic objectives" of a high product-renewal pace on the basis of latest scientific-technical findings: What is needed is an "attractive assortment of commodities for the international and domestic markets, new utilitarian qualities, as well as material and energy-saving solutions." According to Weiz "a renewal rate of 30 percent is just about in keeping with the pace at which the products change on the international market." It goes without saying, and is in line with party decisions, however, that products "yielding good profits and manufactured at low cost" are not canceled from the production program. Answering a corresponding question Minister Weiz reports in this context that the "norm" of 2 years for the introduction of a new product into the manufacturing process is being generally overfulfilled, the "average period being 20 months."

As for microelectronics, Minister Weiz draws attention to the outstanding role of this branch in the "rationalization of our national economy." It is, however, neither expedient nor possible to centralize capacities for handling all tasks of microelectronics occurring in the GDR's national economy; this is why the party advocates the promotion of this progressive technology in the individual branches. At present, about 34,000 industrial robots are in operation in the GDR which require a motor, and the new motor now produced by the Dresden Electric Machine Construction Combine "is quite decisive for the future generations of robots."

To describe the "good technological level" of the GDR industry, Minister Weiz cites examples such as the rapid-spinning process, plastic coating of pipes, intensified petroleum cracking, automated production sections in the metalworking industry, technologies for surface-coating of tools and parts particularly exposed to wear and tear, electron-ray and plasma technology in which the GDR has attained a high level, the sewing robot in readymade clothing, and the chemical hardening of glasses.

As for the next phase in the economic strategy, Weiz says that it is necessary, jointly with the USSR, to step up the pace of advance in the key technologies, specifically "microelectronics, robotics, flexible automation, coal refinement, refining chemistry and metallurgy, automatic data processing, and last but not least, biotechnics." What also deserves mention is "new methods for dressing and processing secondary raw materials, technical ceramic materials for various uses including construction, solutions for effective energy use, and a high degree of material thriftiness," Weiz notes.

PEACE MOVEMENT WORKSHOP CALMER THAN LAST YEAR

DW090802 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1800 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Wolfgang Klein report in the "Tagesschau" newscast on the workshop of the GDR peace movement in East Berlin 8 July, over still pictures of posters and displays shown at the workshop]

[Text] [Newsreel announcer] For the third time today, members of the peace movement in the GDR met on the premises of the East Berlin Erloeserkirche to hold a peace workshop. More than 3,000 people, mostly of the young generation, during this workshop also dealt with environment questions.

[Klein] The indication of disobedience that was manifest at the two earlier peace workshop meetings was absent this time. Don't you believe that this is GDR normalcy here, one of the organizers warned.

No, it definitely is not normal that thousands of people talk honestly with each other without being watched closely by security organs. For hours a Marxist and a group of Christians publicly discussed counterarmament, counter-counterarmament, and pacifism. Arguments were advanced fearlessly which actually are taboo in the worker-peasant state. Construction soldiers were able to advertise their status -- the substitute military service that is symptomatic of the GDR -- which otherwise is discussed only in private.

The weight of the topics of discussion has shifted, however, from the missile issue to the environment. The SED does not like this topic, either, and figures on environmental pollution are treated here like state secrets. But then, it is no topic in which ideological issues -- is the East right or the West? -- would command the foreground.

This, and the fact that many of those who last year further fanned the discussion now live in the West, may have contributed to the impression that this peace workshop seems calmer than earlier meetings, and less militant.

TRAIN TRANSPORT CAUSES HIGH CLAY-PIPE BREAKAGE

DW100659 [Editorial report] East Berlin Television Service in German at 1845 GMT on 5 July 1984 in its "Prisma" program features a Horst Hermann video reportage on the shortcomings in the train transports of stoneware pipes. The reportage opens with medium close-up shots of the production-group manager of the Bad Schmiedeberg Combined Stoneware Works who complains that the breakage loss in stoneware pipes "in 1983 amounted to more than M1 million." As a narrative to pictures of construction work on housing projects the reporter notes the negative influence of this breakage rate on plan fulfillment in housing construction and quotes Peter Walter of the Gera housing construction combine who particularly laments the high breakage rate of the Mittweida Brickworks.

The camera shows the production process of perforated stoneware pipes in Mittweida, the reporter noting that the whole problem of pipe breakage is attributed to the transport system: Though Mittweide is only a small factory, it is the only supplier of perforated stoneware pipes "from Kap Arkona to Fichtelberg," and because of its small output, the "whole-train transport system" cannot be applied. Instead, single cars must be hitched to standard freight trains, whereby the necessary care in the handling of the stoneware goods is not always insured. Were the Mittweida factory forced to make up for all breakage losses "it would have to hike its output 50 percent," the reporter says, adding in explanation of pertinent film footage that a test transport accompanied by a camera team showed a breakage rate of a mere 3.5 percent in transporting pipe to Eberswalde en route to Frankfurt/Oder, due to the special care applied.

In conclusion the reporter interviews Frau Mueller of the institute "for complex transport problems" who reports that "solutions" are being sought to cope with the problems that have resulted from the shift of transports from road to rail. In particular the "whole-train" transport system is to be promoted.

HARVARD PROFESSOR CITED ON REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY

LD091533 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Stanley Hoffmann, head of the politics department of the famous Harvard University, draws up the balance of the American Government's foreign policy in THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. He analyzes whether there will be any changes if Reagan is reelected. Eva Vertes, our foreign politics editor, now briefly outlines the main ideas of the article:

[Vertes] Reagan's diplomacy can show few results. Let us just look at the facts: Although the hawks are satisfied because no agreement has been reached about the limitation of arms, Moscow is quite clearly doing everything possible to prevent the Americans from gaining nuclear superiority. As for Central America, U.S. efforts directed against Nicaragua have not led to the overthrow of the Sandinist system, or even to a change in its policy. Rather, they have resulted in the destabilization of the region. Nor has the situation improved in El Salvador.

In the southern part of Africa the strategy that is trying to bring about changes through cooperation with South Africa has made some progress. However, any results are no more than distant promises as yet. The completely contradictory American policy has collapsed in the Middle East. Reagan's plan for solving the Palestinian problem has not been realized because the government has not made any real political investment in it. As for the Lebanese fiasco, that has ruined relations between the United States and its Arab friends, consolidated Soviet influence, and created a key position for Syria in Lebanese events. As for Washington, it has remained practically without a policy on the Middle East.

Finally, as the American expert concludes his list, the United States is trying to comfort her allies, which are complaining over high U.S. interest rates, that they will also profit from the U.S. economic recovery. However, this does not satisfy our friends, because they have no prospects for this, precisely as a result of the high interest rates. Moreover, this is also the cause of the growing debt crisis that is obstructing the developed capitalist countries' exports to the developing world and endangering the entire international financial system. On the one hand, the American professor is hoping that, if reelected, President Reagan will learn these lessons. On the other hand, he is also hoping that Congress, which is likely to keep its Democratic majority, and a greater Democratic influence in Senate -- in other words, the whole of the legislature -- will oppose military expenditure in Central America, try to reduce the military budget, and call for arms control.

U.S. VIETNAM, EL SALVADOR POLICIES COMPARED

LD091247 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas have carried out an attack in the area of a provincial town's railway station only a few hours after President Duarte and some other members of his government stayed there. Seventy soldiers were killed or wounded in this action.

It has also been reported from El Salvador that eight American congressmen have arrived in the country. They are investigating reports according to which officers from the government forces are secretly selling arms and munitions to the patriots. Jozsef Szabo reports:

Quite clearly they must be selling American weapons and munitions. In any case, the last sentence of this news report from El Salvador reminds me of the Americans' war in Vietnam.

This comparison may appear to be strange, yet the similarity is striking if we recall the corruption scandals of the rapidly changing Saigon governments of the time. The United States supported and still supports, without question, both in South Vietnam and elsewhere, anyone under the all-powerful slogan of the fight against communism. This is the key to American foreign policy. Yet, to recall once again the example of South Vietnam, we know that the Saigon regime could not be stabilized even at the cost of hundreds of millions of dollars. This was, after all, the basic lesson of the Americans' political, military, and moral defeat. What has remained of all those vast sums has now become the wealth -- taken to the United States -- of former Saigon generals, ministers, and even heads of government.

I could continue by saying that it is only a matter of years before the current Salvadoran field officers and ministers can be expected in the United States. However, the issue is not that easy. After all, U.S. policy in South Vietnam had another consequence, namely a country destroyed, and ever since that time the Vietnamese poeple have been struggling to bring about a recovery. While they are doing this, the Americans are carrying on with their old slogan, whether in the neighboring Philippines or in El Salvador, even though -- as the news coming from El Salvador today has proved -- it is not a particularly successful policy -- not even from the point of view of the United States.

VERESS, OTHERS ATTEND U.S. EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU061613 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] Nicolas Salgo, ambassador of the United States in Budapest, held a reception at his residence on the occasion of his country's national holiday on Wednesday.

The reception was attended by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Adam Juhasz, secretary of state for industry; Imre Hollai, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Gabor Magyar, deputy minister of agriculture and food; and numerous representatives of economic, social, and cultural life. Several heads and members of Budapest diplomatic missions also were present.

Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, greeted President Ronald Reagan in a message on the occasion of the national holiday of the United States.

SPANISH PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES VARKONYI

LD091753 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] In Madrid today the Spanish prime minister received Hungarian Foreign Minister Varkonyi. Felipe Gonzalez and Peter Varkonyi agreed that the world must return to detente. They emphasized that the Hungarian and the Spanish Governments both favor substantive negotiations. Felipe Gonzalez accepted an invitation to visit Hungary.

Peter Varkonyi also held talks today with Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran. The two sides signed agreements on economic and industrial cooperation and on the abloition of dual taxation.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS ON AGRICULTURE

LD091419 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 8 (MTI) -- A delegation of Mongolian party workers led by G. Bizja, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC and head of the Agricultural Department, visited Hungary from July 3 to 8.

G. Bizja met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, and held discussions with Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food; Imre Kovacs, deputy head of the HSWP CC Economic Policy Department; and Bela Csendes, deputy president of the Hungarian Planning Office, on questions of the party management of agriculture and the utilization of production experiences.

The Mongolian delegation visit Szabolcs-Szatmar County in east Hungary.

BABRAK KARMAL RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

AU051355 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has received for a farewell visit Dezso Kiss, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, who has returned home from Kabul.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

LD091428 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 9 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Presidential Council, headed by Secretary Imre Katona, left for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union Monday on the invitation of Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

LAZAR CONGRATULATES STOPH ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

LD092031 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 9 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has congratulated in a letter Willi Stoph, member of the Political Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

OCTOBER PEACE CONFERENCE TO SET FUTURE GOALS

LD092139 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 9 (MTI) -- It was announced at a session of the National Peace Council held in Budapest Monday that the 10th Hungarian Peace Conference would be held on October 27-28 to assess work done since the last plenum and determine future targets of the movement.

800 delegates and 200 guests are expected to attend the peace conference. In preparation for the event, peace rallies on current international developments and the main targets of the Hungarian Peace Conference will be held throughout Hungary in September and October.

In her address Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, president of the National Peace Council, pointed out that the developments over the past months had had an unfavorable influence on the cause of peace and international security, as a result of the continuous deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles danger had increased in Europe. Unfortunately, NATO member states have not reacted in a positive fashion to appeal of the Warsaw Treaty countries issued in Budapest, in which new proposals for easing tension were submitted.

The representatives of Hungarian churches assured the Hungarian peace movement of their support, emphasizing that joint results so far are due to unity and cooperation established in the assessment of important national issues.

It was also stated that the Lutheran World Conference, to be held in Budapest this month, also proves that Hungary is ready to conduct a dialogue with communities of diverging ideology.

BUDAPEST POLICE CHIEF ANNOUNCES RISE IN CRIME

LD092237 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] There is order and public security in the capital, but worrying tendencies can be observed along with this. This was stressed at a news conference by Police Major General Lukacs Vincze, chief of the Budapest Police, who said that the number of discovered criminal acts has been growing in the last 5 years. Within this the discovery rate is the highest in burglaries and house break-ins. The damage caused is over 102 million forints. He said that signs of organization can be observed, and that moreover in certain cases Hungarian and foreign criminals act together. For this reason, too, several police raiods have been carried out around railway stations, markets, restaurants, suburbs, and subways in recent months. Police Colonel Istvan Konczer, deputy chief, said that last year 427 robberies were discovered, and that in many cases rude and aggressive behavior had taken place. Intrusions into apartments are becoming more frequent, mainly in morning hours when the majority of people are working.

Finally Police Colonel Zoltan Racz, deputy chief, reported on the capital's transport and parking problems and said that the number of fatal traffic accidents has decreased this year by 11 percent compared with the same period last year.

NO CHANGE NOTED IN REAGAN 4 JULY SPEECHES

AU091459 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jul 84 p 7

[Commentary signed "Z.B.": "Reagan's Missile"]

[Text] On 4 July -- the occasion of the U.S. national day (the 208th anniversary of the independence of the United States) -- President Reagan made two speeches. An interview which he had previously recorded was also broadcast on television. The occasion was a solemn one, so Reagan used terminology that would hit the highest note regarding the choice and the sound of the words he used.

Of course, the word "freedom" occurred in these speeches in various cases, although I am not concerned here with grammatical cases, because as we know, nouns are not declined in the English language irrespective of their case. The cases that were in question here were the countries that, according to Reagan, do not have the kind of "freedom" that the United States and Reagan himself understand by the word. One can easily guess that when Reagan said this he had the socialist countries from Cuba to the GDR in mind, and in his speech. As far as Poland was concerned, he specifically mentioned Krakow, whose "trade unionists" he was in full solidarity with. The very juxtaposition of these words -- "trade unionists" and "show solidarity" with give us an idea what the issue was really about.

But President Reagan's speech also drew people's attention for another reason. Recently, probably for election reasons, he changed his rhetoric by abandoning the most glaring statements he once made on the countries of the socialist community. But in his 4 July speeches, he strayed from this principle. Could it be that his true character has returned? Or perhaps he simply could not restrain himself from taking advantage of the national day to appeal to Americans in the same way that politicians and the mass media usually do. In any case, his words, "a verbal explosion", can only be considered as a confirmation of the truth -- that regardless of its rhetoric, the content of his policy on the socialist community has not undergone any change.

In one of his speeches (in Decatur, in the state of Alabama), Reagan said that "America is a missile aiming for the stars." Although his purpose was in this case transparent (he was, of course, concerned with depicting the United States as being the "first power" in every situation, this wording is a little risky; namely, in the light of Reagan's program for the militarization of space, because it is not America that is the "missile aiming for the stars" -- it is the American missiles that Reagan wants to send toward the stars. It is just that, from up there, among those stars, they threaten life down there, on earth.

CHEN MUHUA DISCUSSES TRADE, MINING COOPERATION

AU091317 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Chen Muhua, member of the PRC State Council and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, visited Poland from 29 June to 4 July. She had talks with many of our economic and political affairs personages; also the further development of economic cooperation and trade between the PPR and the PRC was discussed. The economic cooperation between both countries which has been shared up to now in this field, was assessed positively and its dynamic development during the last 2 years was stressed, in particular.

The talks conducted also concerned the development of industrial cooperation, as well as the participation of Polish industrial enterprises in the modernization of the factory premises of certain branches of Chinese industry. These aims will be implemented in the framework of the agreement that was signed on 30 June between the PPR and the PRC Governments on economic and technological cooperation.

On 4 July, the PRC delegation, headed by Chen Muhua, was received by General of Division Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy.

The problems and the potential for developing cooperation in mining and energy between the PPR and the PRC were discussed and the opinion was voiced that there is a great possibility of extending this cooperation in the next few years.

An initial proposal was also discussed to appoint a permanent working group for cooperation in the coal industry field between the PPR Ministry of Mining and Energy and the PRC Ministry of Coal Industry in the framework of the PPR-PRC Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation.

At the close of her visit to our country, Minister Chen Muhua was received by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member.

REPEAT ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR 15 JULY

LD092221 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The representative bodies and self-government commission of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] National Council has made a preliminary evaluation of the course of the election campaign and of the results of the people's councils elections. It was underscored that the elections constituted a vital factor in the consolidation of the state. Due to the full participation of the representatives of the major political forces in the electoral collegiums and due to the fact that the citizens were able to propose the candidates for councillors, progress has been made in democratizing the methods of exercising power.

Repeat elections to councils at the primary echelon will be held on 15 July in 85 constituencies where on 17 June less than 50 percent of citizens voted. The candidates who obtain the largest number of votes this time, irrespective of the size of the turnout, will be elected.

SEJM TO MEET 12 JULY, TO DISCUSS BUDGET, ECONOMY

LD061842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 52d session of the Sejm on 12 July. The agenda envisages a report by the Commission of Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance concerning, among other things, the credit plan balance of payments, and the national socioeconomic plan; a report by the Commission of Administration of Local Economy and Environmental Protection, the Commission of Economic Plan, Budget, and Finance, and Commission of Legislative Works on the government bill on spatial planning; a report by the Commission of Administration, Local Economy, and Environmental Protection, and the Commission of Legislative Works on the deputies' draft law amending the law on employees of state institutions.

Assessments concerning the budget and the economy which will be presented at the forthcoming meeting of the Sejm, although they refer to last year, are being made in the light of present needs. The matter of improving management effectiveness is put forward as a top priority issue.

OFFICIALS ON ECONOMY, SFRY VISIT, POSTAL LAWS

AU090703 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jul 84 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government plenipotentiary for economic reform, met with foreign journalists at the press conference organized by the INTERPRESS press agency on 3 July.

In the past 2 weeks, W. Baka said, the Commission for Economic Reform and the Council of Ministers have evaluated the implementation of the reform and the results of its practical application. This evaluation is helping to draw up a report, which will be submitted to the Sejm in the second half of July. The report will also be published and circulated.

The year of 1983, W. Baka continued, was a year of progress in implementing the economic reform. This progress was made in spite of many unfavorable external and internal determining factors. One reason for the unfavorable external determining factors was Poland's difficult payment situation. Polish workers pressed vigorously for higher wages, and the investment heritage from the seventies continued to curb freedom of action in economic policy.

Economic mechanisms continued to play an ever increasing role in the economic process. One of the measures we took was to rationalize the price system, the structure of which is now significantly aligned with the prices in the world markets. The effectiveness of taxation and the bank system has increased. For example, the banks have instructed some 400 enterprises to present programs for improving their economic situation. In six enterprises receiverships were instituted and two were declared bankrupt. The system of foreign exchange accounts is proving its effectiveness, and the fears that self-governing enterprises would not be able to correctly apportion their profits were not confirmed. They have apportioned over 55 percent of profits to development.

In view of this, W. Baka continued, we believe that if we did not begin to reform the economy, the adaptation of enterprises to extremely difficult conditions caused, for one, by the 40 percent slump in imports in relation to 1981, would have taken a much longer time and would have been far less effective.

W. Baka listed some weaknesses of the economic reform, including the deteriorating quality of products and the absence of large-scale technological progress and rationalized employment. However, generally speaking, the expectations in connection with the reform mechanisms have been fulfilled, and the 1983-85 plan will be implemented ahead of time just as the 1947-49 plan had been.

The AFP representative, relying on the views of Polish journalists and on their reports on events in enterprises, said that the Polish worker associates the reform with prices hikes and that the managing personnel do not believe in the efficiency and durability of economic solutions. Why is this so?

Minister W. Baka conceded that the so-called consciousness of the reform is still inadequate, but is not really low. A poll has shown that about 45 percent of the people are still interested in the reform. It is true, however, that many people judge it by the flow of goods to the market and by the changes in their immediate environment, in which little has changed as yet.

The representative of LE FIGARO asked about the psychological and political conditions under which the implementation of the reform is successful. W. Baka agreed that side by side with material conditions there are many other conditions upon which the success of the reform depends. There are people who think and act along the "old" lines.

How can you tell a worker that his plant is to be closed down as unprofitable in view of the fact that such closures have up to now been identified exclusively with the capitalist system? How can you force some plant managers to get rid of their bent toward security from above and subsidies when the previous economic system inculcated this for many, many years? The process of reform is a process that is bound to take a very long time, but we have just 3 years of it behind us.

Adam Dunalewicz, head of the Government Press Bureau, who was present at the conference, made the following statement:

An SFRY delegation led by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has arrived in Poland. The visit is an important event in Polish-Yugoslav relations. Poland and Yugoslavia have been linked by cooperation and friendship over many years. The present visit marks a new stage in our mutual relations. The basic elements of these relations will be discussed during the talks between the heads of the two governments and during the sessions held by the team for international politics and by the team for economic and scientific-technological problems.

A. Dunalewicz also circulated the following communique:

On 3 July the defending counsel of J. Challot asked that Challot's sentence of imprisonment be converted to a fine. On the same day the Szczecin Voivodship Court made a decision, as a result of which Challot left the prison. A sum of about 120,000 French francs was placed in deposit. This sum covers exactly the fine of Z500,000, the cost of the trial, and bail, which was calculated in terms of the length of the sentence.

On 20 June a television station in Chicago asked the Polish counsul general in Chicago whether it was true that, according to the U.S. Postal Service, "the Polish Post Office does not accept parcels containing second-hand clothing, books, and carbon paper, in line with the regulations dated 16 April 1984." This issue has generated many commentaries, which included such statements as: "The regime has cut off one more line of assistance for families in Poland." It has been discovered that the U.S. Postal Service was the source of this false information. The truth is that as of 1977 the Polish Post Office has not issued any new regulations to restrict the passage of parcels. In accordance with a list of the items that must not be sent to Poland or that can be sent when certain conditions have been fulfilled -- this list has been placed with the Bureau of the International Postal Union -- it is forbidden to send to Poland dirty second-hand clothing. The parcels containing such clothing are not returned to the sender, but are destroyed in line with Polish health regulations. At the best the false information on Poland published in an official government publication can be explained by faulty interpretation, as the U.S. State Department has been known to do. It is more than possible that elements hostile to Poland have had a hand in this in order to misinform the public and to present the Polish administrative bodies in a decisively bad light.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF 26 JUNE URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU051404 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Jul 84 p 6

["Transcript" of press conference given by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban to foreign journalists at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 26 June]

[Excerpt] AFP correspondent: Minister, I believe the Wroclaw and the local press reported that a group of people who had been inciting others to boycott the elections in Jelenia Gora was detained.

Do you possibly have anything more to say on this subject and could you tell us if the people who were detained during, before, or after the elections were detained only and exclusively in connection with the elections?

Jerzy Urban: Yes, there were several score such incidents. However, I do not know what the Wroclaw press wrote, but if it interpreted the detentions the way you did, then it gave a misleading interpretation, because inciting people to boycott the elections is, in itself, not a criminal offence in Poland. However, this kind of activity is often connected with other offences, like taking part in illegal organizations, disseminating illegal literature, and using slanderous arguments, and so on.

I do not have the precise data with me here, so that I do not know how many of the people we are talking about were arrested and how many were detained because I do not have any details on this. The detentions that were made were not only for the dissemination of slanderous incitations, or things like that, but also for attempts to disrupt the election process at the polling stations -- there were a dozen or so incidents involving bottle throwing, and so on. And again, there were a dozen or so incidents where flags decorating the polling stations were destroyed. I would like to stress that the scale of these incidents was very small, as there were a dozen or so such incidents, as far as I remember, in relation to about 20,000 polling stations that were open. Jorge Bremer, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: We hear from Polish party members that it is possible that the general secretary of the Commonist Party of the Soviet Union will visit Poland on 22 July -- its national day. Did General Jaruzelski extend an official invitation to the CPSU secretary during his recent visit to Moscow and what else could you say on the subject?

Jerzy Urban: Of course, General Jaruzelski invited the CPSU general secretary during his visit to Moscow, and the invitation was accepted. However, as is usual in such cases, the date is fixed through diplomatic channels in its own time and I have nothing to tell you regarding the possible date of the visit.

INFORMATION correspondent from Copenhagen: According to PAP's information, the elections will be repeated in 85 percent of the electoral districts. Could you give us a clearer definition of these districts?

Jerzy Urban: Not in 85 percent of the districts, but in 85 districts. I do not recall which ones by heart, but they were published in the press and I would encourage you to look in the relevant newspaper. This information has been published and please obtain it from this source.

Renata Marsch, DPA: In addition to Mr Bremer's question on General Jaruzelski's invitation to Chernenko, I would like to ask if this was specifically to attend the national holiday, or if it was an ordinary invitation, as for a state visit?
And are there plans to invite important guests from other socialist countries to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the PPR?

Jerzy Urban: This invitation was included in the communique on General Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow, which stated that he had invited Comrade Chernenko to visit Poland, and Comrade Chernenko had accepted this invitation. However, I have no information on how or when, or who will come to the 40th anniversary celebrations and how. We will publish the program of these celebrations at the appropriate time, when it will be prepared and ready for publication.

Ricardo Estardiz, LA VANGUARDIA: Talks were commenced at the beginning of May at the Paris Club on the refinancing of the Polish debt. At what stage are these talks and are they still continuing?

Jerzy Urban: That is right, they are continuing.

Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: Continuing with my colleague's question on the negotiations at the Paris Club, how would you define the atmosphere in which these negotiations are being, and are they difficult? How would you describe them?

Jerzy Urban: They are being conducted in a very to-the-point atmosphere and they are difficult.

ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent: We heard that during the weekend an athlete whose surname is Ludwik fled Poland. I would like to know if you could comment on this and if there are any general attitudes toward this kind of behavior?

Jerzy Urban: I have not read this report and cannot, therefore, comment on it. This is not a denial, I simply do not know anything about this.

BBC correspondent: Could I ask if the authorities have, during the last few weeks, released the persons whom they had imprisoned on the grounds that they committed political offenses? We know that Mr Nowakowski was recently released, probably in connection with the appeal made by the Union of Polish Writers, but could you tell us who else asked for Mr Nowakowski's release?

Jerzy Urban: Of course, people who were arrested for politically motivated offences were released from arrest. I do not know any names or how many were released, but this is, to some degree, a continuous process. It is the result of the fact that the reasons why these people were arrested no longer exist, or because their sentences have elapsed, sentences that do not involve imprisonment, but other punishment, or for some other reasons. A certain number of people were also arrested in connection with, among other things, offences perpetrated during the elections. There was a certain increase in the number of people arrested, but this did not change the extent of the phenomenon. I simply do not know the names of the other people in order to cite them. Did any other people stand up for Mr Nowakowski? I do not know. I only know that the proposal the Polish Writers' Union made on this issue was taken into consideration by the prosecutor's office when it suspended the temporary arrest it had imposed on Mr Nowakowski before his hearing.

Sylvia Odoriz, EFE: Minister, could you give us the exact number of people who were arrested and sentenced on political grounds?

Jerzy Urban: No, I cannot, but perhaps I will bring these data with me to the next conference. I would now like to say that the line-up has not changed; however, there have been certain additions to it.

Correspondent from Radio RFN -- ARD Network: Is an amnesty for political prisoners expected before 22 July?

Jerzy Urban: I am surprised by this question in that if it is reported that the elections were a failure, then it is not logical to ask about an amnesty, because authorities that have been defeated are not normally prone to consider issuing an amnesty. However, speaking seriously, I have nothing to say on this matter as no constitutional Polish authorities have refused to consider the matter of an amnesty. The possibility of an amnesty is always dependent on an assessment of the state of the country's sociopolitical stabilization and whether there are all sorts of conditions in existence in order to consider such an act.

SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL IMPORTANCE OF PRESS LAW

AU091142 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 6-8 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Commentary signed "AKR": "The Press Law Is Already in Force"]

[Text] Last Sunday, 1 July, the press law became valid. To put it as briefly as possible, its signifance is based on the fact that it increases both the citizens' access to information and the press' influence on the way public affairs are run. The basic duties of the mass media include implementing the principles of open public life and of social control.

Article 6 of the press law says: "The press has the right to present any negative phenomena to the extent defined by the law and by the principles of social coexistence. Taking advantage of this right, the press will aim to prevent the phenomena mentioned above accurately, guided by the interests of society and the socialist state and heeding and protecting the rights and duties of citizens."

The press law controls publishing and journalistic activity, legal responsibility, and conduct in press affairs. It defines the rules for publishing corrections and responses.

The rules that obligate state bodies to give the press the conditions necessary to perform its function and tasks deserve a special mention among the catalog of duties. Hence there is also a legal requirement for state bodies and enterprises and other state organizational entities to provide the press with information about their activity. As far as socioeconomic activity is concerned, the above rule also applies to cooperatives and persons performing private businesses.

The law also confirms every citizen's right to criticize and freely give information, guaranteeing at the same time the necessary protection of this activity. Article 44 clearly says that whoever encumbers or suppresses press criticism is subject to imprisonment or a fine.

Here, the right and duty of journalists to keep a secret, especially in those cases where suppliers of information have requested anonymity, also deserves mention as a matter of great importance. The duty to keep a secret also applies to information which if revealed could disturb the legally protected rights of third parties.

The greatly abbreviated main principles of the press law are surely already known to readers from earlier and more extensive articles which have also been printed in SLOWO.

Now that the law has become valid, questions on its social significance are fully justified. There is no doubt that the rules of the law may serve to increase the influence, meaning, and credibility of the press, but they may also affect most other matters. As always, practice will determine everything.

So today we have a press law, for the first time in Poland. But its practical effects can only be assessed and checked after a longer period of time. By the way, it is not difficult to envisage some difficulties already, for example, difficulties that journalists are likely to encounter while performing their right to gather full and honest information. We know from practice how difficult it has been to obtain such information in places where the information shows management and the organizational abilities of persons involved in a bad light. Refusals to give journalists information by rank-and-file employees and obstacles to contacts between journalists and workers have also been widespread.

All these bad habits will not disappear from one day to the next just because the press law is in force. But now one can combat these habits more effectively, using the appropriate regulations.

So once again we stress the huge potential importance of the press law and its wide possibilities of improving society's access to information, but we note at the same time the need to introduce its principles into press practice systematically and for a long time.

The press law ought to be seen in the wide context of the social processes occurring in our society. We read the following in the PAX Association's ideological-political guidelines: "Progress in democratization depends on the functioning of information and of the mass media. Democracy, including dialogue between the authorities and the citizens, must be based on honest information about the events and phenomena taking place in Poland and the world. Early information on both favorable and unfavorable facts should be accompanied by an interpretation thereof which respects Polish society's level of intelligence and education. A lack of information and simplified commentary by Polish mass media arouses fundamental social resentment and bitterness, which antisocialist and anti-Polish propaganda centers are quick to make use of. The media should guarantee a two-way flow of information — from the authorities to society and from society to the authorities."

JABLONSKI ADDRESS TO OUTSTANDING TEACHERS

AU051253 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Jul 84 p 2

[Report on speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski on 30 June at the Belweder Palace in Warsaw to a group of outstanding educational workers-winners of a competition for "The Best Teacher-Educator of Young People in 1984," which was organized by the Union of Polish Socialist Youth]

[Text] Taking the floor after the discussion, State Council Chairman H. Jablonski congratulated the teachers-educators for winning the respect they enjoy from their young people. There are many reasons for this, but the serious partnerlike attitude they have to their pupils is of particular importance, as is the good personal example they set them every day.

It is a natural attribute of young people to strive to be themselves, to have their own personality. This can best be preserved and developed if young people actively participate in creative work, if they understand the usefulness and social need for the work they do, and if, having a feeling for their own dignity, they identify with the work they are performing.

In respecting young people's aspirations, we are showing, H. Jablonski said, how important their place in society is, what their potential is, and how wide their prospects are, despite the difficulties they face.

The younger generation's clear vision and assessment of their prospects must be based on a good understanding of the present. And this can only be fully explained by a knowledge of the past and their being conscious of the great changes that have taken place during the decades of the PPR in the whole country, in every town, in every rural area, and in our own factories.

These are the tasks confronting everyone, H. Jablonski said in conclusion, who considers the good and the future of the country and the people to be the supreme value. These people are fully aware of the fact that today it is particularly important to look for the kind of qualities in social affairs that unite and bring all Poles closer together.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NEW LCY PRESIDENT

AU031407 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

On the occasion of your election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf. Our people and party follow with deep interest and highly appreciate the activities of the socialist Yugoslav peoples aimed at implementing the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress for building soicalism in the friendly neighbouring country.

There are sound relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples based on mutual trust and respect, and in the spirit of understandings agreed upon at frequent Romanian-Yugoslav high-level meetings. I express my belief that the relations between the RCP and the LCY will further develop and deepen, to the well-being of the Romanian and Yogoslav peoples and the benefit of socialism, security, and national independence as well as for understanding and cooperation among nations, detente, and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP

CEAUSESCU CABLES FRG'S WEIZSAECKER ON ELECTION

AU041453 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 2 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] To his excellency, Mr Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the FRG:

It is a particular pleasure for me to cordially greet you and convey to you best wishes for success in the activity of high responsibility entrusted to you as president of the FRG. I wish to express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the FRG will further develop and strengthen for the benefit of our peoples and countries and of the cause of detente, security, and peace throughout the world. I use this occasion to wish you health and personal happiness, and well-being and peace to your people and country.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU GREETS REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU051603 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency, Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, the White House, Washington D.C.

Esteemed Mr President,

The anniversary of the Independence Day of the United States of America offers me the pleasant opportunity to extend warm congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness to you as well as wishes forprosperity and peace to the friendly American people, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally.

I would like to take this opportunity to express satisfaction at the upward course of Romanian-U.S. relations.

I am convinced that our countries will continue to work to expand and deepen bilateral relations and coopration at the international level, for a policy of peace, cooperation, and respect for the national independence of all peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

RELATIONS WITH U.S. CONTRIBUTE TO DETENTE, PEACE

AU051255 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 84 p 5

[Editorial article on U.S. Independence Day]

[Text] The American people are celebrating the anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the United States on 4 July, an event of great significance that opened up the road for that country's free assertion. In the 208 years that have elapsed since the adoption of the memorable "Declaration of Independence," the American people have succeeded, through sustained efforts, diligence, inventiveness, and practical spirit, and in a relatively short historical period, in achieving great development, something which has enabled the United States to hold a place of prime importance in the present-day world as concerns the economy, industry, agriculture, and the scientific-technical sector.

The victory of the American Revolution, an expression of the peoples' inalienable right to self-determination, independence, and progress, won great response, including in Romania where the Romanian people were struggling, in their turn, against foreign domination and for independence. As a matter of fact, a short time after the creation of the Romanian nation state, consular relations were established between our country and the United States, and later, after Romania won its state independence, diplomatic ties were established as well.

Now at this point, the friendly relations between the Romanian and American peoples are placed on a new basis aimed at continuously expanding and intensifying them. It is well-known that Socialist Romania -- in practicing a principled, dynamic, and constructive foreign policy -- cooperates with all countries of the world, irrespective of social system, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, of promoting understanding and trust, peace, security, and progress throughout the world. It is in this spirit that our country consistently acts to develop relations with the United States at various levels. As reality demonstrates, a particluar role in expanding and diversifying relations of fruitful cooperation between Romania and the United States in the economic, political, scientific-technical, and cultural fields has been played by the summit talks held in Bucharest and Washington, by the agreements and understandings concluded during those occasions. The joint declaration of the presidents of Romania and the United States and the joint declaration on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation, as well as the other Romanian-American documents include the principles on which the two countries base their relations, i.e. sovereignty and independence, esteem, respect and mutual advantage, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and each people's right to choose its political and social system, without any outside interference. The trend of bilateral relations and international developments undeniably shows that the consistent application of these principles and of the norms of international law will guarantee lasting and fruitful cooperation in keeping with the requirements of peace, independence, and progress for all nations. Within such a framework, diversifying Romanian-American economic relations on the basis of long-term understandings and stability and promoting new forms of cooperation will open up broad prospects for our overall cooperation under conditions of equality and mutual advantage.

The further development of Romanian-American relations at various levels, in keeping with the principles and understandings sanctioned in the joint documents and in keeping with the feelings of regard and respect the Romanian and American peoples harbor for each other, also makes an important contribution to efforts made by all mankind aimed at promoting detente and international understanding and at ensuring peace and security throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU, DANISH PARTY LEADER DISCUSS ARMS RACE

AU091859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1984 -- On Monday, July 9, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, received at Neptun resort the chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, Gert Petersen, now on a visit to Romania. Gert Petersen expressed his satisfaction at meeting Nicolae Ceausescu again and at exchanging opinions on questions of mutual interest.

During the talk which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was shown for the evolution of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, and willingness was expressed to further expand and deepen them, in the interests of developing the Romanian-Danish ties and of further consolidating friendship between the two peoples.

Current international political issues were approached and, in that context, concern was expressed over the serious world tension which is an outcome of the imperialist policies of force and threat of force, of maintaining and extending the spheres of influence, of intensifying the arms race, nuclear in particular. It was stressed that the halting of the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, the cessation of the arms race, and the passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, were fundamental problems of our days.

In that framework, the two parties' concern was shown over the particularly serious situation created in Europe following the deployment by the United States of intermediate-range missiles in some West European countries and the application by the Soviet Union of the countermeasures it had announced. It was shown that, under the circumstances, everything possible should be done for the resumption of the Soviet-American talks with a view to reaching an accord conducive to eliminating medium-range missiles and all nuclear weapons from Europe. At the same time, the need was underscored for an active participation of all European countries in building a Europe of cooperation and understanding, free of nuclear and of any kind of weapons. In that context, the importance was highlighted of the peace and disarmament movement on the European Continent.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark emphasized the importance of creating nuclear-free zones in the Balkans, in northern Europe and in other parts of this continent. During the interview the necessity was also underlined of solving interstate differences by peaceful means, through negotiations alone.

It was assessed that, in the current conditions, all parties, the democratic and progressive forces should strengthen their unity, solidarity and collaboration to halt the dangerous course toward nuclear catastrophe, resume and consolidate the policy of detente, security and disarmament, liquidate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order, build a world which should guarantee peace, independence and free development to each nation on the road of socioeconomic progress.

MEDITERRANEAN PARTIES CONFERENCE HELD 7-9 JULY

Dragosavac Welcomes Participants

LD072137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) -- Under the slogan "Mediterranean: Peace, Security, Cooperation, and Social Progress," the Conference of Mediterranean Progressive Parties and Movements opened in Belgrade today. At the moment the conference, which is organized by the SAWPY and the LCY, is being attended by representatives of 27 parties and movement from Mediterranean countries. The arrival of others who have been invited is expected this evening or tomorrow.

Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, opened the conference and welcomed the participants. He invited all those present to observe 1 minute of silence for Enrico Berlinguer, the late secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, and Jean Pronteau, French political leader and member of the French Communist Party [PCF]. Dragosavac then welcomed PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, who is attending the conference. On the Yugoslav side, the conference is also attended by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Lazar Mojsov, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dusan Bogdanov, president of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; and other political and public personalities.

Continuing the opening session Dragosavac proposed the working presidium for the first session of the conference, to which representatives of the LCY, PCF, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, PLO, and Spanish Socialist Workers Party were elected. He then invited Marjan Rozic, president of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, to take the floor. Marjan Rozic greeted all those present on behalf of Yugoslavia, the organizer of the conference.

Rozic Speaks at Opening

LD071823 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 7 (TANJUG) -- The conference of Mediterranean Progressive Parties and Movements should contribute to a peaceful settlement of existing crises and open problems in the region and stimulate the strengthening of the comprehensively equally-based cooperation of the Mediterranean countries, Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia President Marjan Rozic said, at the start of the conference today, Saturday.

The conference was opened by Yugosalv party leadership member Dusan Dragosavac. Representatives of 33 progressive political organizations from 14 Mediterranean countries are attending the conference in Belgrade. During the three-day conference in the Sava Centre in Belgrade, they will examine the political situation in the transformation of the region into a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation. The gathering is organized by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance. At preliminary gatherings of experts held previously, the general agreement was reached for Turkish and Israeli political organizations not to be invited to attend the conference. An invitation was forwarded to the Albanian Party of Labour but no reply was received from Tirana.

Addressing the conference participants, Rozic stressed that the nations of the Mediterranean are inter-dependent, regardless of differences in social-economic systems and the foreign policies of certain countries. Equally-based, tolerant cooperation is more necessary than ever before, he stressed, particularly since over the past two years the Mediterranean has become the scene of bloc rivalry, the stock-piling of destructive, particularly nuclear weapons and numerous attempts by the big powers to destabilize certain Mediterranean countries.

Since the holding of conference of the Mediterranean progressive forces in Algiers, the Middle East crisis has escalated, Cyprus has been partitioned, the results of Israel's aggressive policy have become increasingly serious, and situations in the direct vicinity of the Mediterranean - the Gulf and Western Sahara have deteriorated. For this reason, more than ever before, it is necessary for the progressive forces to decisively oppose such adverse developments and demand that the Mediterranean nations independently decide their destiny, Rozic said.

Socialist non-aligned Yugoslavia is vitally interested in peace, security and comprehensive cooperation in the Mediterranean and is ready to invest efforts for the building of new relations based on equality and mutual respect, the president of Yugoslavia's largest mass political organization stressed. For this reason, Yugoslavia has accepted with pleasure the organization of the Conference of Mediterranean Progressive Parties and Movements for the first time and believes that it will be held in the spirit of mutual commitment to the ideals of peace, freedom and a secure social order, Marjan Rozic said.

First Day's Debate

LD072227 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1915 GMT 7 Jul 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 7 (TANJUG) -- Anti-bloc tones and an awareness that the worsened situation in the Mediterranean must be dealt with by energetic collective action in order to achieve peace and equitable cooperation dominated the first day of the general debate at the conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean. The conference began in Belgrade today (Saturday).

The majority of speakers insisted that progressive forces must spare no effort to free the Mediterranean from the dangerous burden of weapons. All speakers stressed that the endangered peoples - the Palestinians and the peoples of the Western Sahara, Cyprus and Lebanon - must be enabled to exercise the right to their independent development without external interference and called for condemnation of Israel's aggressive policy.

French Communist Party Central Committee Politburo Member Maxime Gremetz called the Mediterranean one of the most neuralgic parts of the world.

Malta Labour Party International Relations Department Secretary Leo Brincat said that there could be no military solution in the Mediterranean and urged more intensive cooperation among Mediterranean countries.

Although he called for a struggle against neo-colonialism and imperialism in the Mediterranean, head of the Eguptian Socialist Labour Party delegation Muhammad al-Azazi called for a policy of "positive neutrality."

Bernard Ravanel of France's Parti Socialiste Unifie (PSU) stressed that the Belgrade conference must help in specifying progressive parties' and movements' objectives in the struggle for peace.

Communist Party of Greece Central Committee Politburo member Kolozos Orestis said that the attempts at destabilisation of the Mediterranean are best manifested in the examples of Cyprus and the Palestinian problem.

The last speaker today, representative of Libya's General People's Congress Muhammad al-Hijazi assessed the Belgrade conference as a major contribution to the independence of Mediterranean peoples.

The debate will deal with two points on the agenda:

- Development of the situation in the Mediterranean, the role and contribution of progressive parties and movements in turning the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security and cooperation and,

- Contribution of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean to the promotion of economic and all other aspects of comprehensive cooperation among Mediterranean countries.

At the beginning of the conference, the participants observed a minute's silence in honour of the late Italian Communist Party General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer and the late French politician and communist party member Jean Pronteau. The opening was attended by League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency President Ali Sukrija.

'Arafat Speaks

LD072224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) — Following the formal opening of the Conference of Mediterranean Progressive Parties and Movements and the welcoming speech by Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the general debate began. The chairman of this session, Aberrazak Bouhara, the Algarian National Liberation Front representative gave the floor to the first speaker, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, whose appearance on the platform was greeted with prolonged applause.

The Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat said that the Palestinian question represents a sharp and deep-seated conflict and recalled "that we all agreed that the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East conflict." He then spoke of the events in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon and in occupied territories during the past 15 years, stressing that despite the PLO departure from Beirut Zionist objectives had not been attained. On the contrary, he said, the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces have continued to fight against Israeli aggressors. According to 'Arafat, "the PLO has come out of this conflict with richer experience, stronger and is in the position to establish in record time its primary political objective, reform its national institutions as a guarantee of continued equitable struggle and implement its just aims."

'Arafat then drew attention to the second part of the plot against the Palestinians, which he called by far the most important one, to continue what Israel had begun in 1982. According to him the second part ofthe plot planned through a double seige, the destruction of PLO unity, by forcing the Palestinian forces to withdraw from the al-Biqa' Valley and northern Lebanon. However, the Palestinians managed "to defend their revolution and independently adopt national decision."

Criticizing U.S. Middle East policy, that is to say, "U.S. attempts to impose a crippling peace in this part of the world," 'Arafat said that the Camp David Accords, which had attained nothing close to a genuine peace, represented the pinnacle of these attempts.

On the contrary, he said, the agreements opened wide the door to new wars and conflicts as is best shown by what is happening in Lebanon and Palestine. At the same time, added 'Arafat, these agreements constitute further support for Zionist aggression.

'Arafat stressed that at the Arab summit in Fes several peace proposals were formulated which later were called "the Arab peace initiative" for solving the Middle East problem and the Palestinian question. This Arab initiative from Fes, which has received unanimous international support, represents "a historic chance" for peace in this part of the world and could be realized within the framework of an international conference under UN aegis. All interested parties including the PLO should take part in this conference.

Expressing Palestinian support for the people of Cyprus and their just struggle for the implementation of unity and territorial integrity, 'Arafat said that the Palestinians support all UN resolutions for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

He then referred to the Persian Gulf war whose continuation is pregnant with fresh dangers: It extended the war zone in that part of the world which is of paramount strategic and economic significance and it also opened the road to foreign intervention with implicit dangerous unimaginable consequences. 'Arafat recalled that the PLO and Yugoslavia constantly invested efforts to end this war through peaceful means within the framework of the United Nations, Nonaligned Movement, and Islamic good will mission initiatives. "Let us fight together to turn the Mediterranean into an oasis of peace, harmony and understanding between the peoples and states," PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said in conclusion.

Grlickov Speaks

LD081846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- "The world has experienced numerous acute crises since the war. It is no distortion of the facts to say now that the present crisis is, judging by everything, the deepest, most critical and most complex so far, said Aleksandar Grlickov, emphasizing that this gloomy and in no way encouraging picture of the world applies to Europe as well, so that, Grlickov added, without risk of making a false assessment it can be said that Europe has today become one of the weakest and most complex spots in the world."

Grlickov went on to say that the Mediterranean is accommodating or has already accommodated all the components of the world crisis simultaneously. "The Mediterranean is the arena for strong frictions between East and West, he specified, between North and South. This is where various social systems numerous crisis hotbeds are concentrated, where states destroy foreign imperialist forces, and war is waged with far-reaching consequences for the Middle East, for Europe and for the world as a whole."

No narrowly conceived interest of Europe's can guarantee peace in the Mediterranean basin, but unrest in the Mediterranean can destabilize any vision of European peace, Grlickov continued. The arms race on the continent is transferred to the Mediterranean as an area for competition, so that the Mediterranean is being stifled by the stockpiling of weapons, including the installation of missiles on Sicily. There are also increasing attempts to continue the demarcation lines in Europe further across the Mediterranean, Grlickov emphasized, adding that the Mediterranean can be described in terms of a dual phenomenon: the importation of instability from the European Continent and the export of instability to the continent, or the consolidation of mutual stability.

"Conditions in the Mediterranean," Grlickov said, "directly affect conditions in the Balkans and vice versa. The fact that the Balkans penetrate deeply into the Mediterranean, and also the fact that they have always been and still are a link connecting Europe with Asia and Africa, determines their place and role in Europe and the Mediterranean. Clearly the Balkan countries and their mutual relations, which some feel have never been as complex as they are today, also have an affect on circumstances in Europe. In its complexity, the Balkan Peninsula is perhaps still, as it was throughout history, one of the most sensitive areas of both the Mediterranean and Europe, or is at least the most sensitive geopolitical area." After emphasizing that Yugoslavia, because of its own independence, has an interest in conditions in the Mediterranean and noting the very sharp contrasts in the basis, Grlickov said that in the view of the SAWPY there is political space and opportunity for our active joint political action, and that it can be said that "it is precisely with the progressive forces of the Mediterranean that the responsibility and possibility for bringing about an inversion of the historical trends evident on their shores lie."

"The SAWPY is convinced, Grlickov went on, that it is also the task of the progressive forces of the Mediterranean to bring political pressure to bear so that the last centers of neocolonialism are eliminated by the granting of the rights of every Mediterranean nation to self-determination and free development; and to do everything possible to overcome the confrontations and tendencies dividing Cyprus and Lebanon, whose tragic fates are largely determining the present political juncture in the Mediterranean, increasing contradictions even among the progressive forces themselves, which transfers the resolving of the conflicts from the hands of the Mediterranean countries into the hands of other forces, basically the great powers."

In the view of the SAWPY, Grlickov continued, we must come out more firmly for the promotion of our all-round mutual cooperation. We must "make more efforts for the expansion of confidence-building measures as an expression of our support for the work of the CSCE, show more solidarity with the peoples of Palestine for the creation of their own state, give support to the peoples of Lebanon so that they can finally free themselves of the pressure for partition and achieve their independence and sovereignty, condemn the break up of the people of Cyprus and the artificial, so-called Turkish state of Cyprus, support the people of the Western Sahara in the preservation of their sovereign state, firmly oppose the terrorism, both military, political, economic and other forms, which the great impose on the small and the more powerful on the weaker, and that means that we reject the great obscurity created by the imperialist forces which, under the slogan of the fight against terrorism legalize their imperialist aims, and in struggling for peace we must fight against bloc politics."

"We must not betray our ideals. We must not fail the younger generation and obstruct the paths to their realizing their ideals, requirements and needs because of the heritage of the past and a blockaded present. We must leave them a well-founded peace which does not prevent the struggle for their ideals and the structural transformation of society," concluded Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

Final Day's Speeches

LD092049 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate Tullio Vecchieti today (Monday) called on Mediterranean countries not to follow the military bloc policy because, he said, the Mediterranean Sea should be neither Soviet nor American but a sea of peace.

Vecchieti was among the last speakers in the general debate, which ended today, at the conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean in Belgrade. The conference is attended by more than 30 political organizations from 14 countries. The Italian Communist Party official warned that the conflict between Iran and Iraq is "threatening to become a universal conflict, affecting the whole world." Vecchieti expressed support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat.

Representative of the National Syrian Social Party In'am Ra'd said that the Camp David accords have brought the region more wars than there were before their conclusion.

Greek Communist Party ("of the interior") representative Anghelos Diamantopulous said that the conference should "urge the implementation of the U.N. resolutions on Cyprus more explicitly."

Costas Skandalidhis, the representative of the Greece's ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement-PASOK, warned that the inter-bloc rivalry in the Mediterranean is jeopardising world peace and stressed that the "only future for us in the Mediterranean lies in national emancipation and the new international economic order."

Cypriot Communist Party (AKEL) representative Donis Khristofidis in particular condemned Turkey's policy towards Cyprus, stressing that in Cyprus Turkey must stop using the "recipes tried by Israel in Lebanon."

DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES CUBAN CP DELEGATION

LD091757 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic today (Monday) received a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee headed by Jesus Montane, candidate member of the Political Bureau and member of the Central Committee Secretariat. During the meeting, an exchange of views took place on the state of relations between the two countries with an emphasis on their further expansion and promotion, activity of the Movement of Non-alignment and some international topics, especially the situation in the Central American region.

Montane Meets Sukrija

LD092146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Jesus Montane conveyed to Ali Sukrija and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, greetings and best wishes from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. Ali Sukrija reciprocated the greetings and on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium invited Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Centarl Committee to visit Yugoslavia.

In the talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere, cooperation between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party as well as the Yugoslav-Cuban relations as a whole were positively assessed. In this context it was noted that conditions and readiness on both sides exist to develop them further in line with the well-known principles adopted by both sides.

Ali Sukrija spoke of the basic directions of the LCY activity in the sphere of implementing the decisions of the 12th congress and of realizing the economic stabilization policy. Particular attention was paid to the ideopolitical activity of the LCY and to the implementation of the leading role of the LCY. Jesus Montane spoke of the internal circumstances in the Republic of Cuba and of the internal activity of the Cuban Communist Party. Views were exchanged also about the current international situation. It was pointed out that the Nonaligned Movement is consistently pursuing its policy in the direction of resolving mankind's problems of priority -- the preservation of peace, strengthening independence and security, disarmament and economic development and that in so doing it is constantly affirming itself as a persistent fighter for peaceful coexistence. Information was exchanged on trends in the workers' and other progressive movements as well as on the activity of the LCY and Cuban Communist Party in the international sphere.

Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Alberto Rodriguez, chief of the East European Section of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, and Aramis Fuentes Hernandez, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in Yugoslavia, also took part in the talks.

GUINEAN PREMIER VISITS, MEETS WITH MAMULA

LD091509 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Today Diara Traore, head of the Government of the Republic of Guinea, who is paying a working and friendly visit to our country, visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, where he had talks with Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere the eminent visitor from friendly Guinea and the federal secretary for national defense exchanged their views on several issues, which included further development of interarmy cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were also attended by Lieutenant Colonel Generals Josip Gregoric and Pavel Suc, Rear Admiral Zvonimir Kostic, and Major General Bogdan Rencelj. On the Guinean side the talks were attended by Facine Toure, minister for foreign affairs; Mohamed Traore, minister for information; Alfa Bacar Barry, ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to our country; and other aides to the head of the Guinean Government.

Received by Planinc

LD092212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1808 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and Diara Traore, prime minister of the Republic of Guinea, held official political talks this afternoon. In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on future bilateral cooperation, in particular economic cooperation, and on international trends.

The visitor from Guinea explained in a lengthy statement the motives and reasons which led the present leadership to take over power in the country. He also spoke of the efforts made by the Military Committee for National Redress to more speedily overcome difficulties and poverty, and make better use of the country's national resources.

Diara Traore stressed the firm ties and traditional friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Guinea which go back to the days when this African state acquired independence in 1958.

He spoke warmly and with sympathy about Yugoslavia which, in his words, enjoys the support of the Guinean leadership and people. He expressed the wish of the New Guinean Government to promote cooperation with Yugoslavia. He also stressed that Yugoslavia is the first socialist country he is visiting as prime minister.

Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, informed her guest that Yugoslavia will also in the future do everything possible to further promote cooperation with Guinea on long-term foundations and mutual interest. She stressed Yugoslavia's efforts to enrich cooperation with all developing countries, adding that Guinea occupies a significant place. The heads of diplomacy of the two countries, Raif Dizdarevic and Facine Toure, and other associates of the two prime ministers also participated in the talks today. The Yugoslav-Guinean talks will be resumed tomorrow. Prime Minister Traore is expected to be received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency. The Guinean prime minister will end his friendly working visit to our country tomorrow.

DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES ARAB LEAGUE DELEGATION

LD091801 Belgarde TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, July 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic said in a meeting here today (Monday) with a delegation of the Arab League "Committee of Seven" that the United Nations and the Movement of non-aligned countries must intensify efforts in the quest for a peaceful solution of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The delegation, led by Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mahmid 'Alwan, arrived in Belgrade today. The delegation includes high-ranking Kuwaiti, Tunisian and Jordanian officials.

The committee, set up in accordance with the decisions reached at the Arab League's ministerial conference in Baghdad early this year, is charged with examining prospects for resolving the conflict by peaceful means. Dizdarevic expressed Yugoslavia's concern at the danger of further escalation of the war which, he said, is threatening peace and security in the region and beyond it.

SESELJ SENTENCED TO 8 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

LD091357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The trial of Dr Vojislav Seselj (born in 1954), scientific associate of Sarajevo University ended in Sarajevo today. He was sentenced by the Council of Judges of the Sarajevo District Court to 8 years imprisonment for committing the criminal act of posing a counterrevolutionary threat to the social system, under SFRY Criminal Law Article 114.

According to the verdict brought in by the Council of Judges -- presided over by Milorad Potparic -- from 1982 to May 1984, Vojislav Seselj, acting from anarcholiberalistic and nationalistic positions, through written word and conversation with other persons, advocated the destruction of the power of the working class and working people, weakening of the socioeconomic and sociopolitical system embodied in the Constitution and the system of self-management. He committed acts directed at the anticonstitutional overthrowing of organs of social self-management and power, the destruction of brotherhood and unity and the equality of our nations and nationalities, and at an anticonstitutional change of the state federal system.

CROAT LC CC SELECTS NEW MEMBERS, DISCUSSES CADRES

LD092159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0933 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Croatian LC Central Committee today discussed the social and class structure of the LC of this republic and the ideopolitical and organizational and cadre development of the Croatian LC organization. At the session, which will last 2 days, the Central Committee will also debate the orientational program of its work in the next year and the activity and the organization of the Vladimir Bakaric Center for Ideotheoretical Work of the Croatian LC Central Committee.

Before the debate started, Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee, asked all those who wanted to participate in the debate not to read texts prepared beforehand but to lay emphasis on events in the environments in which they worked and illustrate with examples what the situation in basic LC organizations was like. Adopting this suggestion, the participants in the morning debate pointed out two reasons on account of which working people in their environments did not demonstrate great interest for admission to the LC.

One of the reasons, as Djordje Ivosevic noted, is the fact that the basic organization is losing authority in its environment. The other reason, as pointed out in the debate, is the method of work of the basic LC organization. Mile Marinkovic illustrated this with assessments about work stoppages in the past few years. When the causes of the work stoppages had been analyzed, it was noted that they took place because of weak, incomplete and wrong information of workers. He believes that this is the consequence of the wrong method of activity by basic LC organizations which wait for something to happen before they react. In his view all this exerts a negative influence on the interest of the working people to join the LC, in particular in environments where communists have no influence at all, or only very little influence, on events in them.

Dealing with the very extensive documentary material prepared for this session, Marko Lolic stressed among other things, that our LC does not need actions of "cleaning up the membership" but that what is needed is to test every man in practice and in this context, as he said, one should keep the "door open" for admission of all who excel by their results, but also that those whose place is not in the LC should leave it.

The Central Committee session will continue in the afternoon. Summing up the debate, Mika Spiljak proposed that the conclusions, supplemented by proposals made in the debate, be adopted at the session tomorrow. These conclusions, together with the introductory report and the documents prepared for the session, should be the basis on which the social class structure will be analyzed in every single environment.

At the end of his speech, Spiljak asked a question about the way to intensify the action activity of the LC at the level of work and composite organizations of associated labor, because it is obvious, he said, that we must think about what to do to speed up action. In this context he recalled that following the adoption of the constitution, we have rightly placed emphasis on the basic organizations of associated labor in order to strengthen the position of workers and to increase their influence in the basic production cell of society. But, we have seen the problems which arose because we are not witnessing federalism at the level of work and composite organizations of associated labor. The fact is, Spiljak stressed, that many basic organizations of associated labor are now behaving as independent fees and even the basic LC organizations in them behave like that. This is also the reason why self-management cannot yield the results which we expect.

The Central Committee then adopted the orientational program of its work until May next year and the decision on the activity and organization of the Vladimir Bakaric Center for Ideotheoretical Work of the Croatian LC Central Committee.

The Central Committee continued the session by discussing the activities of the LC organizations and organs in connection with the application of the law regulating personal incomes and some issues of prices.

Joze Petovic, member of the Presidium of the Croatian LC Central Committee, informed Central Committee members of the conclusions adopted on this subject by the Presidium. He said that about 54,000 employees in work organizations operating with losses could feel the consequences on their personal income. He said that about 31 percent of those employed in the Republic are receiving personal incomes below 16,000 dinars. Those for whom this is the basic source of existence are in a difficult situation.

At the end of the session, the Croatian LC Central Committee coopted by secret vote four new members of the Central Committee. They are: Dragan Kolic, Tomo Ribaric, Zvonimir Vrbanac, and Gordana Damjanic.

The Central Committee elected Nikola Lapov as member of its Presidium and coopted three members of the Croatian LC Statutory Commission.

Since the entire agenda has thus been dealt with, the Central Committee will not hold a session tomorrow as originally planned, but in fact ended its work this evening.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDIUM RELIEVES SECRETARY

LD091957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium session today relieved Bogic Bogicevic, executive secretary of the Presidium, of his duty due to his taking up another assignment.